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The Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo.

No. 32,870

13/88

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29-30, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Moscow: Crossing a Capitalist Threshold

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Prodded by mounting public irritation with long lines and shoddy goods, the Soviet Union seems to have crossed an important threshold in its willingness to seek capitalist help in repairing its economy.

In the past few weeks, the wooing of Western — and Eastern — capital has intensified from a desultory flirtation to a dizzying courtship. Among the signs of the new attitude:

• Moscow has accepted billions of dollars in new credit from eager banks in West Germany and Italy, and is negotiating more from Japan and Britain, to modernize shoe factories, textile mills and other consumer industries.

• The minister of foreign economic relations said the Soviet Union would soon approve more liberal terms for foreign business partners, including a decision to let

capitalist partners own controlling interest in joint ventures.

• Soviet officials have shown a new fascination with once-scorned Western-style economic practices, authorizing the sale of stock in Soviet factories and farms, and dispatching experts to study the tax systems of Western Europe.

Soviet officials insist that the recent reaching out to the West does not amount to a compromise of socialist principles, let alone an imitation of capitalism.

Anyone who sat through the budget presentations this week at the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet legislature, or heard the minister of light industry speak of his commitment to provide 4.25 pairs of shoes a person a year by the year 2005, would be struck by the extent to which this is still an economy designed and run from the top.

But the revived interest in foreign capital is at least a tacit admission

that the economic revival the Soviets call *perestroika* depends, more than they have previously conceded, on outside help.

The decision to reach for more Western credit and investment, a senior Western diplomat said Friday, was a "psychologically important step" for Mr. Gorbachev.

"They have clearly decided to change their economic relations with the outside world," he said. At the meeting Thursday and Friday of the Supreme Soviet, the country's economic failings were laid out with unusual if imperfect candor.

Economic planners, citing huge subsidies for mismanaged industries and other economic troubles, presented a 1989 budget that, after decades of make-believe surpluses, included a planned 7-percent budget deficit. The deficit totals 36.3 billion rubles (\$59 billion at the official rate).

Despite concern about the deficit, however, the budget includes

sharp spending rises for consumer products, food processing, housing and other neglected needs of an impatient public, a shift in emphasis away from heavy industry.

The underlying strategy is to enlist popular support for reviving the economy by giving frustrated consumers more to buy. And that means turning to outside help.

The Soviet interest in becoming a citizen of the world economy has been evident for some time, beginning with the announcement two years ago that the Soviet Union would like to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and continuing with new laws to encourage foreign participation in joint ventures.

These efforts have been hampered by an unwillingness to play by Western rules. Many foreign executives who have come to Moscow in search of opportunities have left in disgust at the unfavorable terms.

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Kiosk Latin America: Debt Talks Set

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (Reuters) — The Group of Eight presidents meeting here have agreed to hold an urgent meeting of their finance ministers next month to discuss ways to reduce Latin America's foreign debt of \$420 billion and ease interest payments, a senior delegate said Friday.

The meeting was originally to be held in March in Rio de Janeiro but was moved up because the Latin American leaders were anxious to present their intentions to creditors, a member of the Brazilian delegation said. The group is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Panama has been suspended.

Unanimity Is Broken Supreme Soviet Hears Nay Votes

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union took a small but symbolically important step toward increased democracy Friday when a handful of deputies cast the first nay votes in more than half a century at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament.

Breaking the automatic electoral unanimity that has reigned at legislative sessions since Stalin squeezed the last traces of pluralism out of the Soviet system in the early 1930s, some deputies voted against two pieces of legislation being considered at the session Friday.

Thirteen deputies out of 1,350 raised their white voting cards to oppose a decree that would require advance permission for street demonstrations.

Thirty-one deputies voted against extending the powers of special Interior Ministry troops that have been used to break up public demonstrations.

The departure from routine forced the vote counters, accustomed to recording unanimous decisions, to leave their seats and explore the far reaches of the Chamber of Deputies in the Kremlin palace in

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U.S. Claims \$29 Million For Embassy

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has presented the Soviet Union with claims for \$29 million in damages for shoddy workmanship and construction delays in building the new U.S. Embassy office building in Moscow that is likely to be razed and rebuilt.

State Department officials, who disclosed the U.S. claims Thursday night, said additional bills for damages resulting from alleged "Soviet penetration" of the structure were being considered.

A further bill, based on the Reagan administration belief that the Soviets implanted devices intended for spying, is to await final decisions on the future of the new building, according to Nyoka White, a State Department spokeswoman.

President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that the building should be razed. He said the United States had "no choice" as the facility was riddled with eavesdropping devices.

State Department officials said Wednesday that demolishing and reconstructing the building in Moscow would cost \$300 million in addition to the \$22 million already spent to build the current structure.

They said it would take about five years to erect a new building, which would be made of materials imported from the United States and put up by American workers.

The building originally was scheduled to be completed by 1983. Because of delays it has not been finished by the time work was halted in the summer of 1985, after

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TAKING THE LOW ROAD — British Rail employees inspecting the site where two automatic trains, operating without engineers, slipped off their tracks on Friday and tumbled onto the road near the entrance to the M-1 motorway in Northwest London. No one was injured.

As Unrest Mounts, China's Leaders Are Told They Must Cut Inflation

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Faced with growing unrest over rising prices, the Communist Party leader, Zhao Ziyang, has told party officials that the key test of their ability to lead the nation will be to reduce China's record inflation.

Mr. Zhao, in a speech given Sept. 26 to a closed meeting of the party's Central Committee and made public Thursday, also revealed a leadership that was deeply concerned about its credibility and authority and he gave the first sign that some foreign investors would be affected by Beijing's anti-inflation drive.

It was not clear why the party had wanted to publicize the speech, but some observers said they believed that the delay had resulted

from disagreements among party leaders over how to cope with inflation.

Prices have risen as a result of the leadership's 10-year-old program to transform the centralized economy into one that responds to market forces.

Mr. Zhao said that China had to lower the rate of inflation next year and keep it below an annual rate of 10 percent for the next few years, the official Xinhua news agency reported. Retail price inflation has been running well over 20 percent in many Chinese cities, which comes as a shock in a country that has had almost no inflation for many years.

The leadership has been increasingly concerned with the effects of high inflation on society.

Social unrest has been evident in a growing number of labor strikes, and union officials have acknowledged more than 50 strikes this year. Emergency military police squads have been formed in more than 200 cities to handle "increasing numbers of sudden violent incidents," some of them apparently a result of the economic crisis.

In his speech, Mr. Zhao said that China would cut its investments in fixed assets, such as construction projects, by about 20 percent next year.

Such projects are considered a major cause of inflation. Other causes include consumer demands that exceed supply, unlimited bonuses to workers, and increases in the money supply designed to finance deficits and prop up inefficient state-run enterprises.

The official newspaper China Daily said Thursday that as part of the anti-inflation effort, China had already canceled or postponed more than 100 projects, including seven joint ventures with foreign companies, saving 900 million yuan (\$242 million).

The newspaper said that the seven canceled projects involving foreign companies were tourist hotels planned for the city of Guangzhou, formerly Canton, the capital of Guangdong Province in the south of China. The projects constitute a total investment of about 200 million yuan.

Cancellation of these projects was the first sign that some foreign investors would be affected by Beijing's new anti-inflation drive, but Chinese officials have continued to insist that most such investors will not be affected.

China took key steps last month

See CHINA, Page 4

Abortion Pill Curb Reversed

France Orders Drug Concern to Make It Available

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a dramatic reversal, the French government ordered Friday that a pharmaceutical company resume distribution of an abortion pill that it had withdrawn earlier this week under pressure from anti-abortion groups.

A statement by the Health Ministry said that the manufacturer, Roussel-Uclaf SA, had agreed to the order "in the interest of public health."

A company spokesman said the drug, known as RU 486, would also be made available in other countries that had expressed an interest in it. The anti-hormone substance is used under medical supervision as an alternative to suction and surgical techniques. China has already adopted it.

Claude Evain, the health minister, said executives of the Roussel-Uclaf group had been subjected to "scandalous pressure" to suspend distribution of RU 486.

"Their children and their wives were threatened with anonymous letters," he said. "This is totally inadmissible and utterly cowardly."

The ministry said in its statement that the 1975 law legalizing abortion in France had to be applied and that voluntary abortions were "a right for women in this country."

RU 486 is an advance because it does not involve use of an anesthetic, the statement said. "The precautions for supply of this drug, solely in specified clinics, provides for all the required indispensable guarantees of security."

Faye Wattleton, president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, said she was delighted by the news.

The one good thing coming out of the furor surrounding Roussel-Uclaf's earlier decision to suspend the drug, she said in a telephone interview, is that it shows that "there is a broader interest in seeing this drug come to market than in preventing it."

I hope the company will hear the reasonable voices in this regard," she said.

She said an outpouring of protests from among the 9,500 doctors attending the World Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics in Rio de Janeiro had been instrumental in getting the French government to order distribution resumed.

The government owns 36.25 percent of Roussel-Uclaf, a subsidiary of the Hoechst-AG group in West Germany.

Among those attending the meeting in Rio de Janeiro was Etienne-Emile Baulieu, who developed RU 486 and who earlier described Roussel-Uclaf's decision to suspend production as "morally scandalous." He said he was glad the government had stood firm in the face of intolerance.

Mr. Evain said it would be difficult to identify the people who had threatened the families of Roussel-Uclaf executives because they had acted anonymously. "But they are basically those same religious fundamentalists who in the early 1970s campaigned against the abortion law," he said.

Roussel-Uclaf's announcement that it was suspending distribution came shortly before a panel of researchers reported to the Rio meeting on their experiences with RU 486, which is also known by the proprietary name of Mifepristone. The researchers described it as safe and more than 95 percent reliable.

The drug blocks the action of

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Frank C. Carlucci, the U.S. defense secretary, speaking Friday at a NATO nuclear planning meeting in the Netherlands. Page 2.

General News
End of an ordeal: The California gray whales swam free from the Arctic ice. Page 4.

Special Report
The postcrash spending spree in the arts may be coming to an end. Page 7.

Dow Close The Dollar in New York

DM	1.7728
£	1.7715
¥	125.625
FF	6.0358

U.S. and Canada Will Reset Clocks

WASHINGTON — The United States and Canada revert to standard time Sunday, when clocks in most states and provinces will be turned back an hour at 2 A.M. in each time zone.

On the East Coast of the United States and Canada, the switch will occur at 0600 GMT.

On the same day, Australia and New Zealand will move clocks forward an hour as summer time comes to the Southern Hemisphere. Daylight time returns to the United States on April 2, 1989.

Perfecting a Negative Campaign

Bush Aides Started Early and Made It an Art Form

By Paul Taylor
and David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Late last May, five of George Bush's senior campaign aides traveled to Paramus, New Jersey, for what may well be remembered as the most important strategy session of one of the most negative, yet effective, presidential campaigns waged in the television era.

Working with test groups, the Bush team found that a campaign attacking their Democratic opponent, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, rather than discussing their own candidate's strengths, was indeed effective.

What was conceived as an opening volley to keep Mr. Dukakis from seizing a prohibitive summer lead has run on and on, long enough to swallow the entire 1988 presidential campaign, long enough to crowd out the give-and-take over the more substantive matters of policy that will face the next president.

There was some urgency to that May mission. A new Gallup Poll had just put Vice President Bush behind Mr. Dukakis. And the numbers were not the worst of it. The same survey found that while roughly an equal number of voters liked Mr. Bush as disliked him, a staggering five voters liked Mr. Dukakis for every one who did not.

Mr. Bush's strategists consoled themselves that Mr. Dukakis was passing through a false spring of popularity. Voters knew nothing about him, they reasoned, except that he had been defeating the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson in one primary after another as he coasted toward the Democratic Party's presidential nomination.

Even so, the poll landed at Bush headquarters with the clang of an alarm. Bush supporters were already restive. The national headlines had been dominated all spring by words like "Mess," "Noriega" and "astrology."

Now, here was Mr. Dukakis, roaring out of the chaos of the early Democratic primaries, more swiftly and smartly than they had anticipated. Members of the Bush high command figured they had better do something.

So they arranged for two groups of 15 voters — all of them Democrats, all of them 1984 Reagan supporters — to be assembled in Paramus, where they conducted the first "market test" of material they had been storing in their campaign research

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IMMOVABLE FEAST — Indian farmers on the fourth day of a protest in New Delhi on Friday preparing for a long stay as they accept food from the rally organizers. Thousands of Indian Farmers' Union members are camping on lawns outside the Parliament building. The farmers are seeking higher grain and sugar cane prices, the writing off of bank loans and more electricity.

Soviets Send New MiGs To Afghanistan Base

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has deployed in Afghanistan about 30 sophisticated ground-attack planes meant for offensive operations, State Department officials said Friday.

The planes, which arrived at the Shindand air base in the western part of the country about a week ago, have not previously been seen in Afghanistan, the officials said.

They are designed to enhance the Soviet Air Force capability in Afghanistan by significantly extending the range of air attacks, the officials said.

"The Soviets are putting in high-performance aircraft, and it looks like they're getting ready for more offensive operations in the country," a State Department official said. "We regard this as a very serious development."

The United States is considering protesting the deployment to Mos-

cow, which has agreed under the Geneva Accords to allow the United States to undertake military operations only to protect the safety of its troops during the withdrawal.

The new planes are MiG-27s, which are designed to attack targets on the ground with laser-guided bombs and aerial cannons or air-to-ground missiles slung under the wings, according to State Department officials.

According to Jane's All the World's Aircraft, a reference work on military planes, a MiG-27 loaded with fuel, four bombs and two missiles could fly to a target 240 miles (390 kilometers) away and return to its base.

Although the reasons behind the deployment are not clear, it coincides with the most serious political shake-up in Afghanistan since the Soviet intervention there in December 1979, and follows a string

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Manila Unable to Spend Up to \$2 Billion Caught In Foreign Aid Pipeline

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — As President Corason C. Aquino travels the globe seeking more foreign assistance for her economically troubled country, the Philippines continues to have \$1 billion to \$2 billion in untapped aid clogged in its bureaucratic pipeline.

Representatives of international lending agencies and large donor countries, including the United States and Japan, have described the Philippines as having one of the world's most restrictive aid bottlenecks.

"We have delivered money that they have not been able to absorb," said a Western diplomat.

"The problem," he said, "is that this country is in dire economic straits, and they've got all this money available that they're not using."

Interviews with Philippine officials and diplomats from major donor countries point to problems with preparation and implementation of projects, record-keeping, and provision of matching funds.

Philippine and foreign officials also said they are fighting a cultural attitude known here as *ningas cogon*, which literally means a sudden brush fire that quickly burns itself out. Projects often are announced with great fanfare, but soon stall for lack of follow-through.

"The problem is on the implementation side," said Fiorella Estuar, an undersecretary in the public works department. "There is a lack of a consistent review process."

One example is a center in Quezon City to train factory security officers. A diplomat said, "The Japanese constructed the center. They brought in all the foreign equipment — the computers, the typewriters. But the building still has no desks and no chairs." No one is being trained there and the Japanese experts brought in to do the training "are just sitting," he said. He concluded that the Philippine government had lost enthusiasm for the project.

Some U.S. lawmakers cite the unabsorbed aid money when voicing reluctance to approve more.

"Congressmen want to see money used for projects," said a diplomat familiar with congressional thinking. "They want to see roads and schools and things that visibly impact on people's lives."

The United States earlier this month agreed to give the Philippines nearly \$1 billion during the next two years for the use of two strategic military bases. The sum is well over twice what Washington currently pays. Sources in the Philippines said some members of Congress already were questioning that increase.

The Japanese Diet also is said to be wary of increasing aid because of the bottleneck, according to officials here. Japan is the Philippines' largest aid donor.

Concern is likely to prompt tough restrictions on aid committed under a proposed \$10 billion mini-Marshall Plan. One diplomat said that before a multinational aid plan is agreed, "the Philippines has to agree to some major administrative reforms."

In the complicated world of international aid, there is considerable disagreement over exactly how to calculate the backlog. For example, some money has been approved for extended periods, to be

disbursed in annual installments. So it is technically incorrect to say the entire amount pledged is unspent.

By the government's own estimate, it is using about 73 percent of its foreign aid — which Philippine officials said actually marked a slight increase over the rate of a few months ago.

"It should be about 80 percent — but we're creeping up," said Mr. Estuar, who heads a special government committee charged with reducing the backlog.

By Mr. Estuar's calculations, the amount of unused aid is only about \$875 million. He counts only the amount that should already have been disbursed, not the total amount pledged by the donors for the next few years.

Foreign aid donors put the backlog of money pledged that has gone unspent at closer to \$2 billion. Funds left over at the end of the past fiscal year that ended Sept. 30 includes \$800 million in aid from Japan, \$700 million from the World Bank, \$350 million from the Asian Development Bank, and close to \$250 million from the United States.



MUSIC FOR THE TROOPS — President Kurt Waldheim of Austria presenting an accordion on Friday to General Adolf Radzner, who commands the contingent of 530 Austrian troops serving with United Nations peacekeeping forces on the Golan Heights separating Syria and Israel. Mr. Waldheim visited the troops during a visit to Syria. He also is to visit Kuwait and Turkey.

Kohl in Moscow: Mission Accomplished

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In a speech at a banquet welcoming Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev cited German politicians who had courted Soviet-West German relations. Mr. Kohl's name was not on the list.

Nearly two years ago, Mr. Kohl committed a major diplomatic gaffe when he offhandedly compared Mr. Gorbachev's public relations talents to those of the Nazi propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels. Mr. Gorbachev was not amused.

West German officials acknowledged the snub delivered to the chancellor during his Moscow visit this week. But they added that Mr. Gorbachev had treated Mr. Kohl cordially in private, and that the Goebbels incident finally had been put to rest.

"The chemistry is excellent now between them," said a Kohl adviser. "This was the main intention of the trip, to improve the chemistry."

The visit, which ended Thursday, established the foundation for a broad improvement in West Germany's bilateral ties with the Soviet Union. Six government agreements and 30 business contracts were signed, and Mr. Gorbachev said "the ice has been broken."

The Soviets agreed to patch up relations principally because they wanted West German investment and technology to help Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for economic change. West German officials said.

Moscow apparently also concluded that it was counterproductive to maintain frosty relations with one of the most important West European countries, especially when Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany has been one of the most outspoken proponents in the West of "making Gorbachev at his word."

Mr. Kohl had the satisfaction finally of following in the footsteps of President Ronald Reagan, Prime

NATO Keeps On Course On Updating

ROSTERS

SCHENINGEN, Netherlands — NATO's plans to modernize short-range nuclear forces are on course after objections from Belgium, which had threatened to break ranks on the issue, were patched over, defense ministers announced Friday.

"We are moving forward on modernization programs on a step-by-step basis," the U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, said after a two-day nuclear planning meeting.

"There is no split," the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Manfred Wörner, said.

The 14 ministers met in this Dutch seaside resort to discuss alliance plans to reconfigure air and sea-launched nuclear weapons, defend Western Europe and to modernize short-range arms following the 1987 U.S.-Soviet treaty scrapping land-based medium-range missiles.

Modernization of short-range systems — those with a range of up to 500 kilometers (300 miles) — is a highly contentious issue in the alliance.

West Germany, which deploys most of the alliance's nuclear artillery and Lance missiles on its territory, has opposed any quick decision by the alliance to modernize them.

Military commanders are drawing up a group of proposals under which NATO will be able to reduce the number of warheads in Western Europe if there is a firm decision by the alliance to develop and deploy a follow-on version of the Lance missile and a new tactical air-to-surface missile.

Alliance unity at the Scheningen meeting was threatened when Belgium's six-month-old center-left coalition said it would be premature to agree to a top-level NATO report defining a role for short-range systems in alliance strategy.

The Belgian defense minister, Guy Coens, said that Belgium had abstained from endorsing the report "considering that assuming any commitment now would be premature."

He said he had been successful in switching the emphasis of the debate to the need for an overall concept integrating arms control into the general security framework.

Mr. Coens aligned Belgium with the West German government by saying that the so-called "comprehensive concept" had to be worked out before any decision on modernization was made.

He said Belgium would have "full, democratic debate" on the issue. "No European country will be able to avoid such a debate," Mr. Coens said.

4 Arabs Held by Bonn Are Accused Of Plotting Against Israel and U.S.

Reuters

BONN — Security sources said Friday that four Palestinians arrested in West Germany this week might have been plotting attacks on Israeli and U.S. targets before the upcoming elections in those countries.

The police detained 14 Palestinians in Hamburg, Frankfurt, West Berlin and a Düsseldorf suburb on Wednesday and Thursday and later served 4 of them with arrest warrants for criminal conspiracy

and other offenses. The other 10 were released.

By staging an action in Israel before general elections Tuesday, the sources said, the suspects may have been hoping to discredit any moves by the Palestine Liberation Organization to seek an accommodation with Israel.

The suspects are members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, which is opposed to the chairman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat. The group has advocated armed struggle as the ideal means of regaining Arab territories occupied by Israel.

Investigators believe that the group may also have been planning to stage assaults to influence the U.S. presidential election on Nov. 8, the sources said.

Alexander Frechtel, a spokesman for the Federal Prosecutor's Office, amended earlier official information that had put the number of those originally detained at 13. He said the police had found explosives, a grenade launcher and large amounts of weapons in 18 raided apartments and offices.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann praised the arrests as a triumph for West German intelligence and for international anti-terrorist cooperation.

The sources said there were no signs that the group had had contact with West German urban guerrillas or links with the case of Mohammed Ali Hammadi, who is on trial in Frankfurt on suspicion of having killed a passenger during a 1985 hijacking of a TWA jetliner.

The Popular Front-General Command is based in Damascus and is led by a former Syrian Army captain, Ahmad Jibril. Mr. Jibril has in the past accused Mr. Arafat of preparing to recognize Israel in order to set up an independent Palestinian state in the territories.

Mr. Jibril supported pro-Syrian Palestinian dissidents who forced Mr. Arafat to leave Lebanon with his followers after fighting in 1983.

The PLO representative in West Germany, Abdalla Franji, said his organization condemned any guerrilla attacks outside the Israeli-occupied territories.

"Such actions can only help Israel and undercut legitimate resistance of our people in the territories," Mr. Franji said.

He said guerrilla violence at this time would be a deliberate attempt to derail the meeting of the Palestine National Congress, the parliament-in-exile, next month in Algiers.

Mr. Arafat hopes to win endorsement for the proclamation of a government-in-exile from the congress.

Ariane Puts TV Satellite Into Orbit

Reuters

PARIS — A West European Ariane rocket was launched late Thursday from a base in French Guiana, and it placed a French broadcasting satellite into orbit, European space agency officials said.

The Ariane-2 rocket lifted clear of the European Space Agency center at Kourou at 11:17 P.M. and released the 2.1-ton satellite into orbit 20 minutes later.

It was the eighth successful launch of an Ariane rocket since flights from the base resumed in September 1987 after a 16-month hiatus caused by several failures of third-stage engines.

Experts had feared possible problems with the solar panels of the TDF-1 satellite after panels on its West German twin TVSAT-1 failed to open last year.

TDF-1 was the 14th satellite launched from Kourou in as many months.

The two-billion-franc (\$322 million) satellite, capable of beaming high-definition television directly into viewers' homes, has been looking for customers since it was proposed in 1979.

■ Soviets to Launch Shuttle

The Soviet Union will launch the Buran shuttle Saturday from the Baikonur Space Center, Reuters reported from Moscow. It will be lifted by Energia, the world's biggest booster rocket.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Deficit Climbs to \$155.1 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — The federal budget deficit, after dramatically improving last year, grew in fiscal 1988 to \$155.1 billion, higher than the Reagan administration had anticipated, the administration reported Friday.

The administration's final accounting for the budget year that ended Sept. 30 showed that the imbalance between revenues and spending rose \$5.4 billion, or 3.6 percent, from the previous year's \$149.7 billion deficit.

The 1988 budget gap was still well below the record of \$221.1 billion set in the 1986 fiscal year and below the target of \$164 billion in the deficit reduction law. But it exceeded both the initial administration projection of \$146.7 billion issued in February and the updated estimate of \$152.3 billion released in July. It hit the Congressional Budget Office projection of \$155 billion nearly exactly.

Book on Kennedy Slaying Suspended

PARIS (UPI) — A French publishing firm has suspended the release of a book that asserts that President John F. Kennedy's assassination was carried out by three Marseille-based hit men, a spokesman said Friday.

The decision by Editions Plon came after alibis were produced this past week for two of the alleged killers named in an Italian television program that was based on the book, "The Kennedy Assassins," by Steve Rivele, an American author. A spokesman for Plon said eventual publication of the book had not been ruled out.

The documentary alleged that three Corsicans, Saverio Fioniti, Lucien Sarti and Roger Boccognini, were hired by the Mafia to carry out the assassination in November 1963. Mr. Fioniti has provided evidence that he was aboard a French naval vessel at the time. Mr. Sarti is dead but his daughter has produced papers bolstering her argument that her father, at the time of the attack, was in Marseille recovering from an industrial accident. Mr. Boccognini is in hiding and is being sought by the police in connection with other crimes.

U.S. Fines Meat Packer \$4.3 Million

WASHINGTON (UPI) — John Morrell & Co., a meat processor, was ordered Friday to pay a \$4.3 million fine for "willfully ignoring a crippling illness" that struck more than 40 percent of the employees in a South Dakota plant.

It was the biggest penalty ever levied against a company by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the federal agency's 17-year history. John A. Pendergrass, head of the agency, said, "This case involves an employer who knew about a serious health hazard, saw the tragic toll on its workers, and chose to ignore it." The corporation has 157 days in which to challenge the penalties.

The agency said that officials of Morrell, a subsidiary of United Brands Inc., ignored the illness — cumulative trauma disorder — that affected more than 40 percent of the workers at a packing plant in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Bonn Drops Aid in Jet Sale to Jordan

BONN (Reuters) — The West German government dropped plans Friday to extend federal credits for a British sale of Tornado fighter jets to Jordan, bowing to protests within the governing coalition against shipping arms to unstable regions.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, who heads the supervisory board of the federal credit agency, has recommended that the board vote against underwriting the sale to Jordan of eight Tornados, a government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said. He added: "You can assume that the export will still take place."

According to sources in the aerospace industry, the United States has urged West Germany to back the export to forestall a Soviet attempt to sell MiG fighters to Jordan. They said Secretary of State George P. Shultz had made the plea in a letter to the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in the summer.

For the Record

Two Irish men and a woman convicted of conspiring to kill the secretary of state for Northern Ireland were given 25-year prison sentences Friday. Judge Swinton Thomas of Winchester Court said Martina Shanahan, 22, John McCann, 24, and Finbar Cullen, 27, conspired to murder Tom King and others "who were carrying out their public duties." (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Air Victims Found Underpaid

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The commercial airline industry in the U.S. paid survivors an average of \$363,000 for each victim killed in 25 major air disasters, less than half of the average \$749,000 in economic losses that victims' survivors ultimately suffered from the loss of the family member in an air crash, according to a study released Friday by the Rand Corp.

Moreover, researchers of the California research institute discovered that payments to survivors were often arbitrary and varied dramatically, not only from crash to crash, but from victim to victim. About 25 percent of the 2,198 deaths resulted in compensation of less than \$100,000, according to the study.

The study, based on 25 major air crashes that occurred in the United States between 1970 and 1984, was initiated and partly funded by the Aerospace Industries Association and the Air Transport Association of America, which represents major U.S. aircraft manufacturers and airlines, respectively.

French Drivers Face Penalty Points

PARIS (HT) — The French government announced Friday that it would introduce tougher punishments and technical controls of cars in an attempt to stop a rising toll of deaths on the roads.

Faced with more than 10,000 deaths this year, one of the highest fatality rates in Europe, the government announced the measures after an emergency inter-ministerial meeting.

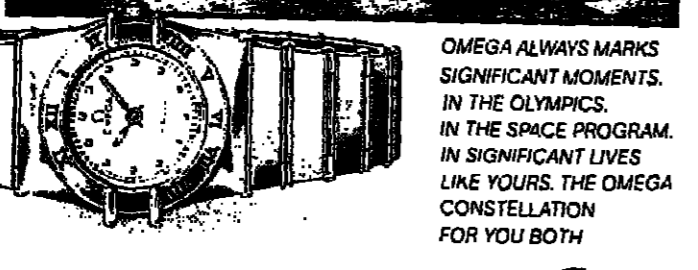
From 1992, the police will be empowered to record penalty points on drivers' licenses, graduated according to the seriousness of the offense. After a certain number of points, the permits will be confiscated. From 1990, vehicles more than five years old will have to pass an inspection every three years. Fines will be increased, and in many cases made payable on the spot. And the police will be supplied with more breath-testing and radar equipment.

British Rail fares will rise by 9 percent on average in January to improve services, it was announced Friday. On some long journeys, such as London to Scotland, they will go up as much as 21 percent. (AFP)

Striking Lisbon ferry workers blocked access to the capital by halting service on the Tagus River. Portuguese teachers also staged one-day strikes Friday for better wages and job prospects. Union sources said the walkouts forced all universities and many schools to close. (Reuters)

Air fares from Nigeria will rise by between 65 and 100 percent on Nov. 1, a spokesman for foreign airlines in Lagos said Friday. The dramatic increase — the third in two years — will compensate for the declining value of the currency, the naira. The new fares are still cheaper than the tickets bought abroad. A full economy return from London with British Airways costs \$972 (\$1,722) or \$2,110 naira (\$1,978) at the official rate — nearly 3,000 naira more than a ticket bought in Lagos. (Reuters)

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U.S. to Require Strengthening of 737s

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Aviation Administration has proposed a rule that would require extensive strengthening of the structure of the older Boeing 737 airliners, in a far-reaching action resulting from the blowout of a large section of a 737's fuselage on a flight in Hawaii last April.

The action was viewed by highly placed agency officials as representing an important shift in government strategy on how to ensure the continuing safety of 737s and of other airliners as they pile up flight hours.

The proposal Thursday said the projected new rule was needed because studies of the Aloha accident and the recent discovery of serious cracks on a 737 owned by Continental Airlines had shown that the current policy of inspections could not ensure continuing safety over the long run.

In a companion move to help assure safety until the structural changes are made, the agency issued a final rule imposing altitude restrictions on operations of the older 737s affected.

The planes may fly no higher than 26,000 feet (about 8,000 meters) until maintenance crews carry out more stringent inspections than those previously required.

The proposed structural-change rule calls for replacing 8,000 fuselage rivets with improved rivets on 100 or more early models of the 737 operated by airlines in the United States.

Most foreign operators of another 120 aging 737s would be expected to comply with the rule voluntarily.

The deadline for the changes would vary from six months to four years, depending on the number of flights each plane has made.

The rule is expected to become final in about six weeks.

The airlines operating most of older 737s in the United States are American, United, Piedmont, Continental, and American West.

The altitude restriction related to the stresses on a fuselage as the cabin is pressurized after takeoff and depressurized before landing.

The move to mandate extensive changes on 737s was viewed by safety experts as an important transition point in the development of government policy on ensuring the safety of older airliners.

"We are now saying it's time to fix design weaknesses rather than continuing to inspect for flaws," an FAA official said. "It is a fundamental shift in our way of operating."

The FAA estimated that it would require 2,016 hours of work by mechanics to make the proposed changes. At \$40 an hour, that would come to more than \$80,000 a plane.

Anthony J. Broderick, associate administrator of the agency, held out the prospect that the shift would be extended to other airliner models that started coming off the production lines 25 years ago.

"This is the first major action in what is expected to be a series dealing with all types of aging airliners," he said.

The official said the fuselage design of other older Boeing planes, like the Boeing 747 jumbo jet and

U.S. Air Victims Found Underpaid

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The commercial airline industry in the U.S. paid survivors an average of \$363,000 for each victim killed in 25 major air disasters, less than half of the average \$749,000 in economic losses that victims' survivors ultimately suffered from the loss of the family member in an air crash, according to a study released Friday by the Rand Corp.

Moreover, researchers of the California research institute discovered that payments to survivors were often arbitrary and varied dramatically, not only from crash to crash, but from victim to victim. About 25 percent of the 2,198 deaths resulted in compensation of less than \$100,000, according to the study.

The study, based on 25 major air crashes that occurred in the United States between 1970 and 1984, was initiated and partly funded by the Aerospace Industries Association and the Air Transport Association of America, which represents major U.S. aircraft manufacturers and airlines, respectively.

Defying Threats, Nigerian Lawyer Crusades Against Military Regime

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LAGOS — "Read this," Gani Fawehinmi commanded a visitor to his law chambers, waving a newspaper clipping as if it were evidence of corruption in a court.

"Ex-Police Boss Leaves Millions," the lawyer prompted impatiently. "From his salary? Hah!"

With energy to match his indignation, Mr. Fawehinmi spun to a nearby table and proudly zipped a finger up and down a stack of his legal briefs against Nigeria's chief of security, Colonel Halilu Akilu.

With open party politics scheduled to return to Nigeria next spring, most politically active Nigerians are maintaining a low profile, putting together alliances in secret.

But Mr. Fawehinmi — who gleefully admits, "I am proud to be a confrontationalist" — is taking a different strategy to hasten the return of democracy to Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation. This year, he has emerged as a one-man movement battling Nigeria's military government for more civil freedoms.

By enlisting the aid of Nigeria's increasingly feisty press and by marshaling the resources of law chambers here, Mr. Fawehinmi is holding his own in Nigeria's David and Goliath show.

By speaking loudly and bluntly at a time of political uproar, Mr. Fawehinmi has also emerged as one of the most popular opposition figures.

"The military has accentuated the level of corruption in this country," he charged recently. "They steal and they flaunt the wealth in the face of the people."

Public accusations like these may have prompted some of the 18 incidents Mr. Fawehinmi lists in a 14-month computer-updated "Catalogue of Harassments."

In June, for example, "eight hefty persons" tried to burn down his house in Lagos and "a security agent" attacked him outside a Lagos courtroom. In both cases, Mr. Fawehinmi was charged — in one case with arson, in the other with assault. The charges were later dropped.

On Sept. 27, the authorities confiscated his passport. On Oct. 6, near his house, an air force

rammed a car driven by one of his two wives. The woman, who was four months pregnant, required 16 stitches to her face.

In reaction, Nigeria's intellectual and media establishment rallied around the lawyer last week.

"Who is after Gani Fawehinmi?" asked an editorial in The Guardian, Nigeria's most-respected newspaper.

"It would appear that what we are witnessing is the work of fanatical officers who believe that physical harassment of individual citizens is a legitimate means of defending the state."

Wole Soyinka, a Nobel Prize laureate for literature, declared last week:

"We will not accept another parcel bomb, this time for Gani Fawehinmi. We will not accept a mysterious accident to his pregnant wife. We will not accept a break into his house."

Two years ago, a parcel bomb killed Dele Giwa, editor of Newswatch, a leading Nigerian magazine. Mr. Fawehinmi tried unsuccessfully to prosecute Colonel Akilu for the murder.

Mr. Fawehinmi says he believes his latest trou-

bles stem from a speech he gave on Aug. 27, the third anniversary of the coup that brought Major General Ibrahim Babangida to power.

Some Nigerians heard two different speeches that day.

Speaking on national television, President Babangida used the occasion to warn "those who are parading themselves as presidential candidates" that "the ban on politics is still in force and any violation of this injunction will be ruthlessly dealt with and seriously punished."

Addressing 10,000 students in a field at Obafemi Awolowo University, the opposition lawyer traced Nigeria's travails, from independence from Britain in 1960 to the present.

He concluded: "There is one fundamental cause for all these problems. It is bad leadership — inept, deceptive, decrepit, unpatriotic, directionless, vague, incoherent, sheepish, uninspiring, lawless, mediocre."

"Since independence," he said, "each successive government assumed power either by rigging elections or by military usurpation."

"Each rolled out tons of papers or promises

only to settle down to the business, not of governance, but of serious looting, brigandage, perversion of values, ethnic politicization, insensitivity, spurious economic and financial maladjustments, useless task forces."

Mr. Fawehinmi, a British-trained lawyer, says his political leanings roughly coincide with those of the British Labor Party, and he says he opposes the privatization of certain state-owned businesses, like the railways and airlines.

He also expresses skepticism that Major Babangida will keep his promise to return Nigeria to civilian rule in 1992.

Rotimi Williams, a prominent Nigerian lawyer, grumbled: "Many lawyers are harassed when they take on controversial cases. Only Gani calls a press conference each time."

At Dodan Barracks, command headquarters of Nigeria's military government, Major General Babangida chuckled when asked about the radical lawyer.

"I think this is what gives Nigeria vitality, these divergent views," he said. "These are people who feel everybody's wrong except them."

Reagan Praises Glasnost

But He Cautions On Radar Station

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan praised Friday what he called the remarkable changes occurring in the Soviet Union but said that Moscow's refusal to dismantle a radar station in Siberia dashed "the otherwise hopeful horizon" on arms control.

In a speech to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council the president gave a largely optimistic appraisal of U.S.-Soviet relations and predicted a continuing trend toward freedom in Eastern Europe.

He said that a treaty limiting strategic nuclear arms was "attainable in the next few years."

Answering questions after his speech, Mr. Reagan praised President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's efforts at economic and political restructuring and said that "it would be a great setback" if he were replaced.

But he reiterated that "we will not be able to conclude any strategic arms control agreement unless the Soviets tear down their radar station at Krasnoyarsk, which he called 'a significant violation' of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty."

The Soviet government announced Thursday that it was tearing down the radar station over the Soviet Academy of Sciences for use as a civilian-run international space research center. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Genadi I. Gerasimov, said that that action was preferable to destroying a facility that could be "of benefit to the whole world."

White House officials announced that U.S. and Soviet technical experts will meet Monday in Geneva to hear Soviet explanations of the proposal, but they expressed doubt that it would be acceptable.

"Whether they call it an international space center or a drive-in movie, it's still a violation," an official said.

Much of Mr. Reagan's speech focused on internal Soviet changes and on what he said was "inevitable" change in Eastern Europe, where "an artificial economic and political system, long imposed on these peoples against their will, is more and more exposed as bankrupt and discredited."

The president said that talk of democratic change in the Soviet Union remained "tentative, hardly the stuff of sure-fire prophecy."

... But he added, "Still, to those of us used to the monolithic nature of Soviet society in the postwar era, these changes seem remarkable."

BUSH: Campaign Aides Have Perfected the Art of Negative Campaigning

(Continued from page 1)

bank ready for use in the event Mr. Dukakis became the Democratic nominee.

The five Bush aides watching from behind a two-way mirror were the campaign manager, Lee Atwater; a media consultant, Roger Ailes; Robert Teeter, a pollster; the chief of staff, Craig L. Fuller; and the senior adviser, Nicholas F. Brady.

One of their researchers dispassionately told the New Jerseyites about Massachusetts' prisoner furlough program, about Mr. Dukakis's veto of legislation requiring teachers to lead their classes in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, about pollution in Boston Harbor, about everything else the rest of the nation has since been shown in 30-second paid dollops on television screens this fall.

At the start of that evening, all 30 of the human guinea pigs had been Dukakis supporters. By the end of it, only 15 were.

"I realized right there," Mr.

Atwater said, "that we had the wherewithal to win, and that the sky was the limit on Dukakis's negatives."

Mr. Atwater prides himself as an expert on negative campaigning — it is the subject of his half-completed doctoral dissertation in political science — but even he underestimated the shelf life of the attacks they tested that night.

"They started picking Dukakis's pocket early, and they never had to stop," lamented one veteran Democratic power-broker. "They woke up every morning this summer and this fall and they've been able to say to themselves, 'Hey, this furlough stuff is still working. Let's keep doing it.' I've never seen anything like it."

Nor has the American public. The voters this year have been exposed to more negative television advertising than ever. The Bush diet of ads is estimated at three negative ones for every two positive ones. By contrast, the two Ronald Reagan presidential campaigns

used a mix that was overwhelmingly positive.

Predictably, the voters are turned off. Polls published in The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal in the past week show that, by nearly 2 to 1, voters are dissatisfied with their Nov. 8 options and wish someone else were running. Even in an era marked by cynicism toward politicians, those indices of disillusionment are at record highs.

Bruce Babbitt, a former Arizona governor and an early dropout from the Democratic nomination contest, said, "This is surely the most barren presidential campaign of my lifetime."

For the past week on the campaign trail, Mr. Dukakis has been crying "foul," but many of his supporters worry that his response has been too little too late. The bitterness they express over the success of the Bush attacks is rivaled only by their anger and puzzlement at the ineptness of the Dukakis response.

"The Democratic effort has been

PILL: Curb Is Reversed

(Continued from page 1)

progesterone, a natural chemical essential in pregnancy. When used in conjunction with a prostaglandin to induce contractions, it produces what is in effect a miscarriage.

The French government last month authorized the use of RU 486 as an alternative means of abortion in the first seven weeks of pregnancy, but it stipulated that the pill could be administered only in clinics licensed to terminate pregnancies. Because of fears that the drug could produce birth defects, women must sign an agreement to have a surgical abortion if the compound fails.

Doctors said about 10,000 women in France and China had been given the drug with no major ill effects. Britain, Spain, the Netherlands and Sweden are also reported to be close to deciding to adopt the drug.

Miss Watkinson said she was "certain" that RU 486 would soon be available in the United States, both as a method of "fertility management" and for other possible uses, such as treating breast cancer and avoiding a cesarean section in childbirth.

The National Right to Life Committee in the United States, whose threat to boycott Roussel-Uclaf products was a factor in the company's decision to suspend distribution, has called use of the drug "chemical warfare on the unborn."

Catholic and right-to-life groups said the pill would tend to make abortion a routine occurrence.

But Dr. Allan Rosenfield, dean of the Columbia University School of Public Health in New York, said in Rio de Janeiro that the pill could help avert an "epidemic" of deaths among women of child-bearing age that as many as 200,000 women a year were dying of poorly performed abortions.

"Here is a method which the world has sought for so long," he said, "one that might make safe abortions more accessible and prevent so many unnecessary deaths."



Etienne-Emile Baudien, who developed RU 486, in Rio de Janeiro.

CHINA: Party Leaders Are Told to Reduce Inflation

(Continued from page 1)

to slam the brakes on the country's overheated economy.

It decided to postpone, for at least two years, decontrolling prices that have been set by the state at an artificially low level. Such a move is considered essential to the overall success of the program to transform the economy, but it was postponed because it would probably fuel inflation.

Mr. Zhao's speech also gave the impression that the party was fighting desperately to maintain control

over provincial governments and regional party units, many of which have been going their own way, spending hard-earned foreign exchange on their own pet projects.

"It is correct for central authorities to divert some power to lower levels," he said, "but that power that belongs to the central authorities must be centralized rather than weakened."

The China Daily said that some people had defied central government orders and started new construction projects right after they had learned that the government

was cracking down on such projects.

It quoted Mr. Zhao as having said that the government must ensure that inflation next year is "conspicuously lower" than this year's level.

When inflation reaches 10 percent, he said, it affects economic and social stability.

Mr. Zhao said the Chinese people were most dissatisfied with three things: price increases, the unfair distribution of wealth and corruption in party and government institutions.

MOSCOW: Capitalist Threshold

(Continued from page 1)

the interminable delays, and the Soviet insistence on control.

With public confidence in perestroika flagging, some economists, both Soviet and American, have contended that the government should spurge on shiploads of foreign goods to create an aura of accomplishment.

Vladimir G. Klyuyev, the minister of light industry, said the government had decided "categorically" against instant gratification.

"That path has no future in it," he said Friday. "One purchase follows another, and then another, thousands on end, and the Soviet Union will never be able to get out of this dependence on buying. No, we must organize our own production."

Mr. Klyuyev's ministry will receive the bulk of the new loans, which he said would be plunged into modernization of clothing and

shoe factories and other consumer enterprises.

"When people see the results," he said, "they will have more enthusiasm and perestroika will march forward at a quicker pace."

Mr. Klyuyev scolded American banks for lagging behind Europe and Japan in the bidding to lend money here.

"I think American business circles are making a mistake," he said. "While West Europeans, and to a lesser extent the Japanese, seem to have decided that investing in the Soviet Union is a good policy, Americans have been more wary."

Some U.S. senators and Reagan administration officials have expressed concern that the new credits from the West will help underwrite the Soviet military.

"Nonsense," said Boris I. Gosrev, the finance minister. He added: "Well, as they say, that's your problem."

2 Whales Swim Free From Ice

The Associated Press

BARROW, Alaska — Two California gray whales stranded by arctic ice for three weeks finally swam toward freedom Friday, moving down an open channel in their long-delayed migration out of the Arctic to warmer seas, officials said.

The breakthrough, confirmed by airplane and helicopter pilots, appeared to end a large-scale rescue operation that combined efforts by Eskimos, environmentalists, oil company experts, the U.S. military and Soviet icebreaking crews.

If the whales followed the channel carved by the Soviet icebreakers, they would still have to navigate "leads," natural breaks in the ice that vary greatly in width and close or open according to the wind, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) to the open ocean.

EMBASSY: U.S. Damage Claim

(Continued from page 1)

American inspection teams detected what they said were electronic "bugging" devices in the structure.

A report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence said there were indications as early as 1982 of "extensive bugging."

The \$29 million in claims that have been presented to Soviet officials so far in connection with construction of the office building were made under an arbitration procedure in the construction contract, according to the State Department.

An independent arbitrator, who is overseen by a Scandinavian group, makes the final determination on any claims.

The Reagan administration has decided not to pursue a claim for bugging under a construction insurance policy with Soviet authorities, officials said. Among the reasons for this decision is that such an

insurance claim would have required giving the Soviet insurer broad access to intelligence data, still highly classified, on which the U.S. allegation of bugging is based.

■ Soviets Reject Claim

The Soviet Union said Friday that Mr. Reagan's decision to tear down the embassy was part of an "overtly anti-Soviet" campaign designed to divert attention from U.S. bugging of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, United Press International reported from Moscow.

Radio Moscow dismissed the U.S. claims of bugging devices in its embassy as "groundless."

In a commentary from Washington, the official Tass news agency said the Soviet Union has repeatedly denied U.S. "fabrications" that the eight-story embassy building was so riddled with electronic listening devices that virtually any conversation could be heard by the Soviet intelligence service.

VOTE: Nays Are Heard

(Continued from Page 1)

search of dissenting votes. The legislature, which is slated to be reorganized and vested with independent power under plans proposed by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has long been a symbol of authoritarian rule in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev, already the general secretary of the Central Committee, was also elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or Soviet parliament, earlier this month.

The two disputed pieces of legislation were placed before the deputies Friday by Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium.

He told the legislature that the Presidium, an executive committee that has traditionally dictated policy, unanimously favored approval of both measures.

When Mr. Menteshashvili finished, Pavel Gerasimov, a deputy from the Soviet republic of Estonia, took the floor to object, saying that the proposed legislation was too vague.

In another development, a government spokesman said Friday that Anatoli F. Dobrynin, who was removed last month as one of the party's senior foreign policy officials, had been appointed as an adviser to Mr. Gorbachev in his role as president.

Mr. Dobrynin, who served as ambassador to Washington from 1961 to 1986, apparently will help Mr. Gorbachev handle legislative matters that involve foreign policy.

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Herald Tribune

Apartheid's Choices

It was a very rough set of elections for P. W. Botha, the sometime and somewhat reforming president. His particular purpose was to draw blacks into these local elections so as to put a face of black participation on the grim structure of apartheid. Black boycott appeals enforced by intimidation, however, plus apathy kept turnout low and unrepresentative. President Botha is now further from demonstrating that he has black support, or at least tolerance, for his policy of harsh repression and limited reform.

In the separate white elections, meanwhile, the aggressively white supremacist Conservative Party, which finds threatening the very reforms that most blacks find weak, made enough gains to raise the question of whether Mr. Botha's Nationalist Party may now actually consider retreating from some of its past reforms. This could be one consequence of the latest application of the democratic system that the white minority reserves to itself in South Africa.

Caught between black and white resistance to its policy, what is a conscientious conservative South African president to do?

Dithering is always the easy temptation. But how can it possibly serve him or his white constituency's real interests? He should be using his power to act while he still has it.

The logical first step is the immediate, unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, the black leader who alone can provide white South Africa with what it needs most from blacks, a valid political interlocutor. Mr. Botha has been toying with this question, and as a result he has not only released would bring into public life would drive a hard bargain, Mr. Botha must know that the realistic alternative for his people is worse.

The second step is South Africa's quick consummation of independence for Namibia. This allows it to confirm the practical improvement it has tentatively begun in relations with the desperate black-ruled states on its borders. A Namibian settlement would also be a useful reply to world pressures for tighter economic sanctions. These steps were the right ones before the South African elections, and they are more urgent now.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Death for the Public

It is not surprising that George Bush finds it politically rewarding to favor the death penalty or that Congress feels obliged to write it into a new drug bill. More than 70 percent of Americans support capital punishment. Rational opinion rightly points out that no one has yet shown that executions deter murder. But rational argument counts for little.

Polls show that most Americans think of execution as an expressive rather than a pragmatic punishment. They would agree with New York City's police commissioner, Benjamin Ward, speaking after two of his officers were killed: Some crimes deserve death simply because they are so outrageous.

That is an emotionally appealing idea—but its appeal is probably illusory, as England learned in the 18th century.

According to Robert Hughes's history of Australia, "The Fatal Shore," London of the 1770s was, like New York or Los Angeles in the 1980s, home to an "underclass" of impoverished, idle young men who turned to crime for want of anything better to do. The invention of gin enabled Europeans to get drunk cheaply and magnified their mischief, just as drugs inflame crime today.

British criminal justice seemed paralyzed. England hesitated to set up police forces that had become instruments of political repression in continental Europe. And English courts insisted that all suspects had rights: not to be tortured, not to be locked up indefinitely without trial and to be considered innocent until proved guilty.

Thus the English, like Americans today, expressed their frustration by setting harsh penalties. "If detection and arrest were feeble and trials tenderly fair," Mr. Hughes writes, "what punishment could keep men from crime? Only the extreme one: hanging

without benefit of clergy." A person might hang for forgery, arson, poaching—even for trivial offenses like posing as a gypsy or cutting down an ornamental shrub.

The hangings had no discernible effect other than as expression. Capital crimes in London kept pace with population and poverty. But as the number of executions grew, their message grew muddled.

"The scaffold was the altar of a ritual whose aim was to fill society with moral awe," Mr. Hughes writes. Hangings got wide audiences. Tens of thousands might watch the hangings. But the crowds were hardly struck with awe. Instead, spectators soon grew jaded. They forgot about righteous punishment of crime and began to root for the condemned. They especially appreciated criminals who made a show of facing death with carefree indifference.

Young men rode to their executions "dressed like bridegrooms in new white suits emblematic of innocence, ribbons fluttering from their hats, posies in their white gloves, officers seeking to remove the corpse for medical research often had to fight off aroused spectators. Far from expressing public anger, the hangings solidified the underclass and made the grotesque routine.

As misgivings grew, the courts began reducing charges or commuting death sentences. The result was a jail crowding crisis—and the birth of Australia, as England shipped convicts to the new penal colony.

Perverse celebration of criminals and the condemned are basic human nature: America's tradition dates back at least to Billy the Kid. America's embrace of expressive execution may never involve the excesses of Georgian England, but it remains as dubious.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

More Glasnost and Less Gulag

If President Gorbachev indeed intends to release all the Soviet Union's remaining political prisoners by the end of the year, that is very good news indeed. The securing of human rights has been high on the West's agenda in its dealings with the Kremlin for the past 15 years or so, and while much progress has been made since Mr. Gorbachev came to power, the continued detention of dissidents is an ugly reminder of the potential of the Soviet system. It remains to be seen whether the release now contemplated amounts to a true break with a shameful past, or is merely a cosmetic exercise.

There is little dispute that Mr. Gorbachev is making a sincere attempt to bring much of the rule of law to a totalitarian state. The constitutions of Stalin and Brezhnev, with their guarantees of civil rights which no citizen would have dared to him, are in the process of being amended. But, for the present, most of the apparatus of repression remains in place. It will take not only the release of the known and obvious detainees but an unprecedented degree of glasnost over the others before the West can consider relaxing its pressure on the Soviet Union to open the gates of the gulag.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Too Many African Countries

If Europeans, our erstwhile colonizers, are coming together politically, economically, scientifically and in the area of defense and security in order to coordinate effective action and have a voice in the world, ought not we in Africa to question maintaining divisions arbitrarily created for us by outsiders in the 19th century? We have 54 countries in Africa; we have too many countries.

These divisions into a plethora of mostly small states sap our political strength. However attractive the thought of receiving top protocol treatment, African leaders must realize that a century ago, when outsiders drew these boundaries, nations were far less interdependent than now. The very arbitrariness of these boundaries should encourage us to think again, and deeply, about them, as many observers expected us to do at the time of independence. I should like to see African leaders work concertedly toward creating six confederations in the 21st century.

—Ousegoun Obasanjo, former head of state of Nigeria, in his book "Africa in Perspective: Myths and Realities."

The Solution for Chicago

Here's a case of first-class dumbness: Zero Population Growth, a group apparently in favor of zero population growth, has just come out with a study that names the most and least stressful American cities. Based on such factors as violent crime, education, environment and population, Gary is No. 1 on the list and Chicago is No. 2. What's stupid is the comment from one of the group's officials, who suggests that pitiful, loathsome cities like ours might learn something by looking at the cities at the top of the class.

So where are Chicago and Gary supposed to look? To Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Madison, Wisconsin. Then all we have to do is build about 7 million people out of Iowa, and bulldoze the steel mills, the Art Institute, a couple of the world's tallest buildings and a few other things. When all that's left is the University of Chicago, we'll be in fat city.

—The Chicago Sun-Times.



OPINION

Dukakis: What About The World?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — At last, the Democratic presidential campaign is facing the most important national security problem that will confront the next president and is giving the country some interesting analysis and reasonable prescriptions. But the thinking and talking come not from the Democrat who wants to be president next January but from a Democrat who doesn't.

The problem is this: Where do the United States and its allies want to go in their relations with a changing Soviet Union in the next few years, as how do we get there?

Both candidates talk in broad generalities — "challenges," "opportunities" — when they bother to talk about it at all. The campaign of 1988 will go down in history, and "down" is the word, as the time when Americans succeeded in their ambition to forget the rest of the world.

Generalities will not do after immigration day. The rest of the world has not forgotten the United States. It will be coming around to find out what America's plans are for a few decades on the new peace, human values, human rights, the world economy, for example. It will not be a sudden emergency to be solved in the White House crisis room but something always more difficult for America: the development of a concept of international relations and the strategy and tactics to carry it out.

Both candidates have been coasting. Each has a dutiful foreign affairs speech or two, but both are going along with the nation's drowsy attitude.

This does not hurt Mr. Bush. The country sees him as the experienced interior of a Reagan policy that it believes was successful. Peace through strength is how Mr. Bush describes it, and that is how most American voters would describe it. Whether it was all that successful and whether Mr. Bush could carry it out does not matter as much as that the voters think so.

Mr. Dukakis has a tougher job and so far has not accomplished it. It is to give the country a clear idea of exactly what he stands for internationally.

There are a lot of Americans still queasy about Mr. Dukakis who far prefer his domestic policies to Mr. Bush's. They do not faint away at the idea of liberalism. FDR, Truman, Kennedy, Johnson and Carter were all elected and they governed essentially as liberals. The Republic stands.

But all those presidents are also remembered as part of a particular liberalism — action-minded, not passive, in foreign affairs. Yes, Mr. Carter too. He took strong action after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, as he did to end the Vietnam war.

What if Mr. Dukakis were to help the Afghan resistance, intensify? He has only contempt for the Nicaraguan resistance. What would he do to oppose the Sandinista dictatorship?

Mikhail Gorbachev has respect for a Reagan who pushed Western Europe into accepting medium-range missiles, enough respect to negotiate a treaty banning them. Would he respect a Dukakis who not only opposes deployment of the missiles but even deployment in his own state of an emergency wartime communications system like the one the Russians have?

Would the West Germans, hell-bent on making money and building their power through deals with Moscow, slow down for Michael Dukakis, who has never bothered to visit their country or other NATO partners?

That fellow who is giving us analysis and prescriptions on U.S.-Soviet relations — that's Bill Bradley, of course, the Democratic senator from New Jersey. He is talking in Washington and around the country about the realities and specifics of those relations — including the danger of underwriting the Soviet economy. He warns that no loan or deal should be made that helps Moscow escape the decline between goods or butter.

He talks, but he really is a campaigner for Mr. Dukakis. That other interesting chap, Mario Cuomo up in Albany, who also decided to let Mike do it, is also a Dukakis campaigner.

That's nice. If Mr. Dukakis loses, a couple of years from now we will probably again be devoting time and emotion to Bill and Mario. Right now the one Democrat who has earned all the concentration of the American voter is Michael Dukakis. He already has demonstrated one characteristic that Americans want in a president — this man is willing to do it himself.

In the little time left to him, he himself will have to convince the necessity that in foreign affairs as well as at home he stands for the kind of active Democratic liberalism that won elections in the past, and will again, this year or some other.

The New York Times.

The New Europe May Doom the Soviet System

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The prospect of what Europe is on the way to becoming has everyone else worried — the Soviet Union most of all. For Japan and the United States, the Europe of 1992 and after promises a more frenetic competition. For Moscow, ascendant Europe could prove the final and insurmountable challenge that provokes the end to the Soviet system.

It is this fear — unexpressed, certainly, and unadmitted — which lies behind Mikhail Gorbachev's pressing overtures to the western members of what he calls "our common European house." The future of the Soviet Union depends on taking some real share in a European resurgence which is likely to prove the dominant force affecting world affairs during the half-century to come.

A successful Western Europe inevitably will draw Eastern Europe into its orbit. Nearly all of the East was in the past a subsidiary part of a larger European economy of which Germany, pre-1918 Austria-Hungary and France were the dominant powers.

What happened after 1945 was a product of war and conquest, but communism also had plausibility then; it was possible to believe that Soviet-style socialism could work and had a future. As late as the 1960s, such influential western figures as Zbigniew Brzezinski could still write about the Soviet Union as an advanced society, on a "converging" course with the West toward some still more advanced form of post-industrialism. No one could believe such a thing today — least of all Mr. Gorbachev.

Hence the Soviet Union's concern to draw closer to Western Europe. Western Europe is politically indispensable if the Soviet Union is to work its way out of its unsustainable and explosive East European commitments and wind down its costly strategic confrontation with the United States.

Europe's technology is indispensable to the U.S.S.R.'s industrial development, and in the short term, credits supplied by Western European bankers are needed to buy the Western goods that in turn will buy time for Mr. Gorbachev's reforms.

The Italians have been the most innovative in responding to Mr. Gorbachev's needs. A year ago there was a huge Italian exposition in Moscow of those "intermediate technologies" that the Soviet Union really needs — after decades of redundant or irrelevant heavy industrial investments. The Italians have also agreed to develop a 2-million-hectare (5-million-acre) agro-industrial project in the Ukraine, meant to serve as a model for Soviet agricultural reform elsewhere.

West Germany, the Soviet Union's main Western trading partner, has more than 80 trade projects under current negotiation with the U.S.S.R. During Chancellor Helmut Kohl's state visit to Moscow this past week, West Germany signed agreements on construction of high-technology nuclear reactors and on machine tool exports, as well as offering Moscow a \$1.7 billion bank credit.

British banks had already given the Soviet Union an even larger credit, and French banks are preparing an equivalent series of loans. In 10 days during October, the U.S.S.R. has obtained more foreign credit than in the whole of the last two years. Since April of last year, Margaret Thatcher, France's then-prime minister, Jacques Chirac, Italian Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita and Chancellor Kohl have visited Moscow, and in a month François Mitterrand will go.

Critics of all this say that the credits will apparently be spent to improve the living conditions of the Soviet people, hence are "a substitute for reform" as well as evidence that the Soviet leadership has lost confidence in perestroika. They object to gifts given without political reciprocity — which is one reason Mr. Kohl on Wednesday made so much of Soviet assurances about releasing political prisoners. Critics repeat the old warning that the U.S.S.R. may "neutralize" Western Europe.

If you look at these developments in a long

perspective, though, rather than in a short one, and take into account the essential failure of the Soviet system, and the fact that Western Europe has not only recovered its prewar place as the world's most important center of industrial production but is now removing its internal barriers to further expansion, you must ask whether it is Europe that is going to be neutralized, or the Soviet Union.

We are seeing a steady reconquest by Western Europe of that commercial and industrial domination over Russia and Eastern Europe which it exercised for more than a century, prior to World War II. Will political conquest follow this economic reconquest? Or will another Russian rejection of the West be provoked? — and another collapse of liberalizing reform in Russia? Those are questions whose answer is crucial, and nearly as important to the United States and Japan as to those who live in what, currently, we know as the Communist bloc.

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Let Moscow Finance Perestroika

TO PAY for perestroika the Soviet Union has started a borrowing binge in the West. There is every chance that Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms will come unstuck in ethnic outbursts and the sheer inability of communism to reform itself. The immediate losers if that happens will be the Western banks which, like the Bourbons, seem incapable of learning anything from their recent lending experiences in the Third World and the Eastern bloc.

It is the Western democracies as a whole, however, which stand to be the biggest losers. For Mr. Gorbachev should be financing perestroika by being forced to switch a huge chunk of the 20 percent of its annual wealth that the Soviet Union currently spends on arms to domestic reconstruction.

—The Sunday Times (London).

Don't Believe What You Hear About Communism

By Nicholas Eberstadt

WASHINGTON — The allure of Marxism-Leninism, and the legitimacy of Communist rule itself, owe much to the purported success of "socialist" governance in dealing with poverty. Admirers of Communist states have long claimed that Marxist-Leninist doctrine endows these regimes with a special concern for and understanding of the problems of the poor. The claim is widely accepted. Even people who consider themselves critical of Communist governments will today typically concede that Marxist regimes have been successful in such areas as health, nutrition and literacy.

The claim is not supported by facts. Most Communist countries publish statistics about their economies and societies. These numbers tell a very different story about health, nutrition, and literacy under Marxism.

The Soviet Union is the first and oldest of the Marxist-Leninist states.

In the 1950s, after Stalin's death, health conditions improved quickly for a time. Then something strange happened. In the early 1960s, death rates for middle-aged men began rising. Soon they were rising for adult men and women alike. When infant mortality rates started going up in the early 1970s, the Soviet Union simply stopped publishing these numbers.

With the advent of the glasnost campaign, new figures on Soviet mortality are being released. By Moscow's official reckoning, life expectancy in the U.S.S.R. is lower today than it was in the mid-1960s for both men and women. No other industrial country has ever suffered such a deterioration of health during peacetime.

Detestable health conditions are a fact of life in Eastern Europe as well. All six countries of Warsaw Pact Europe — Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia,

would be deliberate and official falsification of the infant mortality rate.

While there is no direct proof that this has occurred, it is worth recalling that Mr. Castro has in the past admitted to falsifying other politically important statistics to "confuse the enemies of the revolution."

In short, there is no compelling evidence that Communist states have been especially effective in relieving the material distress of populations under their control. If anything, the evidence seems to point the other way.

In the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev's "restructuring" (perestroika) has yet to be carried out. Mr. Gorbachev has said it may take years. But there is so far no indication that the health and nutrition of the Soviet people enjoy any special consideration in the "new thinking." And there has yet to be any indication from Moscow that the restructuring envisioned by the Gorbachev circle might affect the rigid barriers that prevent ordinary people from receiving the kind of medical care — or food, shelter or clothing — that the party's privileged members can automatically expect.

To be sure, Communist regimes have reason to be concerned about the problem of poverty — limits that even a more "pragmatic" variant of communism is unlikely to overcome.

Germans and History: Give It to Us Straight

The following is adapted from an address on Oct. 12 by Richard von Weizsäcker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, opening a congress of historians in Bamberg.

LIKE other nations, the German nation has suffered times and again from its own history, and not just since 1933. But it cannot make others responsible for what it and its neighbors endured under National Socialism. It was led by criminals and allowed itself to be led by them. It knows that this is true.

Genuine liberation is achieved by freely facing the truth. This is where the responsible tasks of historians lie. None of their findings will diminish the National Socialist crimes.

Everything takes place in a historical framework, but every event is at the same time unique. It has occurred in that specific way, differently from events elsewhere. What, after all, would it mean for us if Auschwitz could be compared with the ruthless extermination of other people? Auschwitz remains unique.

Mankind's awareness of the occurrences at Auschwitz has increased in the decades since the war. But something else has also evolved: a democracy to which we are committed out of conviction. This democracy has proved its worth for 40 years now, not least through openness toward its history.

It is a painful experience that we are still unable to do so in a single German. Yet nothing that occurs is devoid of links. The Germans in

the German Democratic Republic, who had to and still have to bear the consequences of National Socialism under completely different, very oppressive circumstances, face history in their own honest way. For both, for them and for us, history continues — German history.

Of key importance is the search of young people for self-esteem and for their place in today's world. They want to and have to know who they are, where they come from and with whom they are to share and shape this world. To them, it is vitally important to know how the moral and political disaster came about in the days of their grandparents.

Did their nation leave the civilized community of nations only temporarily and has it now returned to its natural position, albeit encumbered with that terrible aberration? Or will they, young Germans and their descendants, remain forever branded and excluded? No, definitely not.

The young certainly do not bear guilt. Neither history nor the Bible tells them otherwise. But liberation will only be possible for them in their own lives if they ask and seek to understand where they come from, if they open up to their history in an attitude of inner freedom.

But the important and encouraging aspect is that the young people are seeking their place in today's world as Germans, that they want to understand themselves and the world and, for this purpose, actively acquaint themselves with their history. To do so, they need the findings of historians. The power of historical facts is needed, and not the exploitation of history for specific purposes.

The writer, author of "The Poverty of Communism," is a visiting researcher at the Harvard Center for Population Studies and the American Enterprise Institute. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Adverhinter 613595; Circulation: 612833; Editorial: 612718; Production: 630978.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS56928
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S.A. on contract: L. 391090 F. RCS Nemours B 712021/126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Icebound Ships

NEW YORK — Intelligence received from Alaska states that thirteen whalers are icebound in longitude 174 degrees west and latitude 74 degrees north, and that their condition is hopeless. Over five hundred persons are on board the vessels, which, together with their cargoes, are expected to become a total loss.

1913: A Mexico Lobby

WASHINGTON — Any attempt to hold a "full and free" election in Mexico such as demanded by President Wilson would be a farce, and holding one would be a "crime against humanity," such is the contention of leading American rightists in the hemisphere against which Fidel Castro's achievements in literacy might look distinctly favorable would be Argentina. Anyone familiar with Argentina's recent history will know how modest a claim that would be.

As for infant mortality, revolutionary Cuba's records show peculiar inconsistencies. For example, the Castro mortality rate fell by more than 60 percent between 1970 and 1985. Yet Cuba's own statistical yearbooks record a distinct rise in the reported incidence of communicable diseases and illnesses related to poverty (phenomena closely related to infant mortality) in that period. The simplest explanations of the many inconsistencies in the Cuban infant mortality data

1938: Italians for Libya

GENOVA — Embarkation was completed today (Oct. 28) of 12,000 colonists from northern Italy, who, with six thousand comrades from central and southern regions, will leave port tomorrow for Libya in the greatest mass migration Italy has ever seen. While the rest of Italy was celebrating the march on Rome, which founded Fascist power twenty years ago, Genova was belaguered for the march on Africa, where the Fascist way of life will be transplanted to the four new provinces incorporated this week as an integral part of Italy.

Advertisement for Richard Nixon. Includes a large black and white portrait of Richard Nixon and the name "RICHARD" in large letters.

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ARTS/ANTIQUES

New Season Could Mark an End to the Spending Spree

Easy money and the role of newcomers were in evidence at the auction of Elton John's possessions.



Istoriatto dish, Italian majolica from the Darniron Collection.



Francis Campbell Boileau Cadell's 'Afternoon' set a world auction record for any Scottish painting.

By Souren Melikian

LONDON — Increasing amounts of money are spent on art in a world awash with liquidity. But a few red lights are flashing the message that there is a limit beyond which the combination of hype and reserve prices, intended to make the client jump higher, ceases to be effective.

The season now getting into full swing may yet prove to be somewhat different from the reckless, wonderful months of the post-crash spending spree.

The positive factor is the ever widening circle of players drawn into the art game. One effect is the development of substitution markets. As the great Impressionist and early 20th-century masters become unapproachable, minor groups such as the Scottish "Colorists," heavily influenced by French painting, increasingly appeal to the newcomers.

This had a spectacular impact on Sotheby's sale of Scottish works of art held at Glasgow's Hotel on Aug. 29 and 30.

Francis Campbell Boileau Cadell must have found Edouard Manet irresistible, for he was cultivating his manner a generation later. He became the success story of the sale when "Afternoon," done in 1913, soared to £214,500 (\$375,375). Six years ago, a painting such as this might have sold at one-tenth of the price, if that.

Sammel John Peopole, the other favorite in the Colorist movement, drew heavily on Matisse's palette, admired the Fauves and was clearly attracted by Cezanne's "Montagne Sainte Victoire" phase. The combined influence of all three resulted in works such as "Still Life of Autumn Fruit," which zoomed to £90,200, 60 percent above the high estimate.

The easy flow of money in the £2-million sale, which also included silver, guns and jew-

els, can be gauged from the negligible buy-in rate, 6.4 percent.

Easy money and the role of newcomers were even more in evidence the week after, when Sotheby's conducted its four-day auction of Elton John's possessions from stage costumes to a menagerie of Mickey Mouse figures.

The strong point, if one may say so, was the accumulation — collection would be a misnomer — of glass, bronze figures and furniture from the 1900s to the 1930s.

These were in their overwhelming majority of the kind that can be picked up any time at backstreet Drouot sales, on the Paris flea market and a host of Paris shops. The sale would have been hopeless three or four years ago when the objects would have been judged on their own merits.

Sotheby's expert, Philippe Garner, vividly aware of the limitations of his merchandise, shrewdly avoided the word "collection" on the catalogue. Instead, the name Elton John was printed in block letters, with the words "Art Nouveau and Art Deco" describing the contents in smaller print. To the new public of buyers that filled Sotheby's three vast rooms, the label Elton John played up ad nauseam by the media was all that mattered.

The auction on Sept. 7 was a sellout. Art Nouveau and Art Deco totaled more than £2.5 million. Semi-mass-produced vases from the Galle Factory, not the easiest thing in the world to sell until the Elton John thing, were snapped up at two to four times Sotheby's high estimates. A typical instance is an oval vase of amber color with dull red and purplish brown penguins, which quadrupled its high estimate at £26,300.

In a telling contrast, the handful of collector's pieces did not do very well — most collectors and top dealers had not even bothered to come.

A great rarity, a cut-glass pitcher made around 1895, made a mere £1,320, paid by a Japanese buyer. The pitcher, unusual within Galle's oeuvre both in shape and technique, is datable on the basis of a recently discovered design registration drawing. The most important piece in the sale by far was a dish by the great English designer and architect William

Burgess. Made from an abalone shell mounted in silver, it stands on three lion legs inspired by German medieval bell metal wares.

A dedication engraved on the underside carries the date 1872, while the silver hallmarks show that it had been completed by 1871. It was bought for £6,380 below the low estimate of an English collector bidding against the reserve.

The new buyers who go after Elton John souvenirs would not be particularly tempted by a piece such as this.

Early in October, Paris provided a striking example of a substitution market in the making, boosted by the knock-out effect of the continuing rise of early 20th-century classics. The subject was sculpture.

The sale, conducted at Drouot on Oct. 3 by Eric Couturier, was a clever mix of a few pieces by Rodin, Pomponou and others and a large number of bronzes by contemporary sculptors from the school of Paris, which Couturier tries

Continued on page 9

Artistic Crafts Make Timid Revival in France

By Cynthia Guttman

PARIS — With his white lab-coat, half-glasses and a slight smile, Etienne Vatelot might have just stepped out of the medical profession. But he consults and thinks in sounds, and since making his first violin in 1943, Vatelot has earned the title of "master" by the century's leading violinists.

Twinned to his expertise, he is at the heart of a movement to ensure the continuity of techniques that have found their way through family workshops into the 20th century.

Together with the actions of several other associations, a timid renaissance in artistic crafts is beginning to be noticed.

What is classified as a "métier d'art" belongs to a category of 70 crafts ranging from cabinetmakers, gold gliders, stone and bronze sculptors to bookbinders, jewelers and glassmakers. Together, these trades contributed 16 billion francs (\$2.6 billion) to the trade balance in 1987.

An exhibition on French craftsmanship organized by the French Confederation of Arts and Crafts will travel to Taiwan and Japan next year. The gliding and repositioning work done by the Gohard company and the Compagnons Metaliers Champenois on the restoration of the Statue of Liberty in 1986 was an indication of the vast market open to European artisans.

A meeting between top French and American architectural preservation specialists will be held in New York next month.

Mr. Vatelot encapsulates the traits of an artisan, whose work, he says, "must be defined by the creation of a single object whose quality is beyond reproach." Born into a family of instrument makers, he began his apprenticeship at 16, learning techniques that have changed little in the past 300 years.

Mr. Vatelot first fought to ensure the survival of his craft. "My profession is in good health now but in 1966, there was one apprentice instrument maker in France,"

he says. "I had to find a solution and after four years of efforts, I created a school at Mircourt in the Vosges to allow young instrument makers to follow their apprenticeship. In the beginning, no one was interested in artisans. There are now about 100 instrument makers being trained in France."

He later became president of SEMA, an association created in 1976 by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to promote French craftsmanship.

Now the phrase "métier d'art" has entered into the common vocabulary to the point of being used to describe every local arts and crafts show, regardless of the quality of craftsmanship.

At a recent gathering of artisans in Paris, a government-run contest to come up with the most original Bicentenary object was frowned upon as forcing artisans to cater to fads rather than high-quality objects of a more enduring nature.

The problem is always one of resources. In a country dependent

on state funding for the arts, certain craftsmen feel at the mercy of government goodwill.

"Under Malraux there was a renewal in museums that continued a long time after him," said Marie-Françoise Brocard, owner of the Maison Brocard, which has done embroidery for monarchs and emperors since 1776. André Malraux, the minister of cultural affairs under De Gaulle, revitalized and modernized much of France's artistic establishment.

"The stock to be restored is enormous, but it is the funding that is missing. Old French fam-

ilies are not very well endowed," said Mrs. Brocard, whose workshop is responsible for the restoration of Marie-Antoinette's suite in Versailles, an 11-year undertaking partly financed by American funds.

The 12.5-percent increase in the cultural budget leaves artisans quite skeptical of orders and intent on searching out other markets. Henri-Charles Desgrappes, a cabinetmaker and restorer who was awarded a SEMA National Prize in 1987, feels that acquiring a

Continued on page 8



Etienne Vatelot, master violin maker: "The crafts are not of the past."

Advertisement for Richard Green, featuring a painting titled 'Henri Martin (Toulouse 1860-1943 Labastide du vert) Le Bassin à Labastide du Vert' and contact information for his galleries in London and New York.

Advertisement for Christie's Geneva, featuring an 'Art Deco pendant in frosted rock crystal, jade and lapis lazuli' and listing important autumn sales from 12-17 November 1988.

Advertisement for Habsburg, Feldman Fine Art Auctioneers, featuring an 'An emerald-cut diamond ring by Boucheron (1824) set in two ruby and diamond bracelets' and listing an auction calendar for November-December 1988.

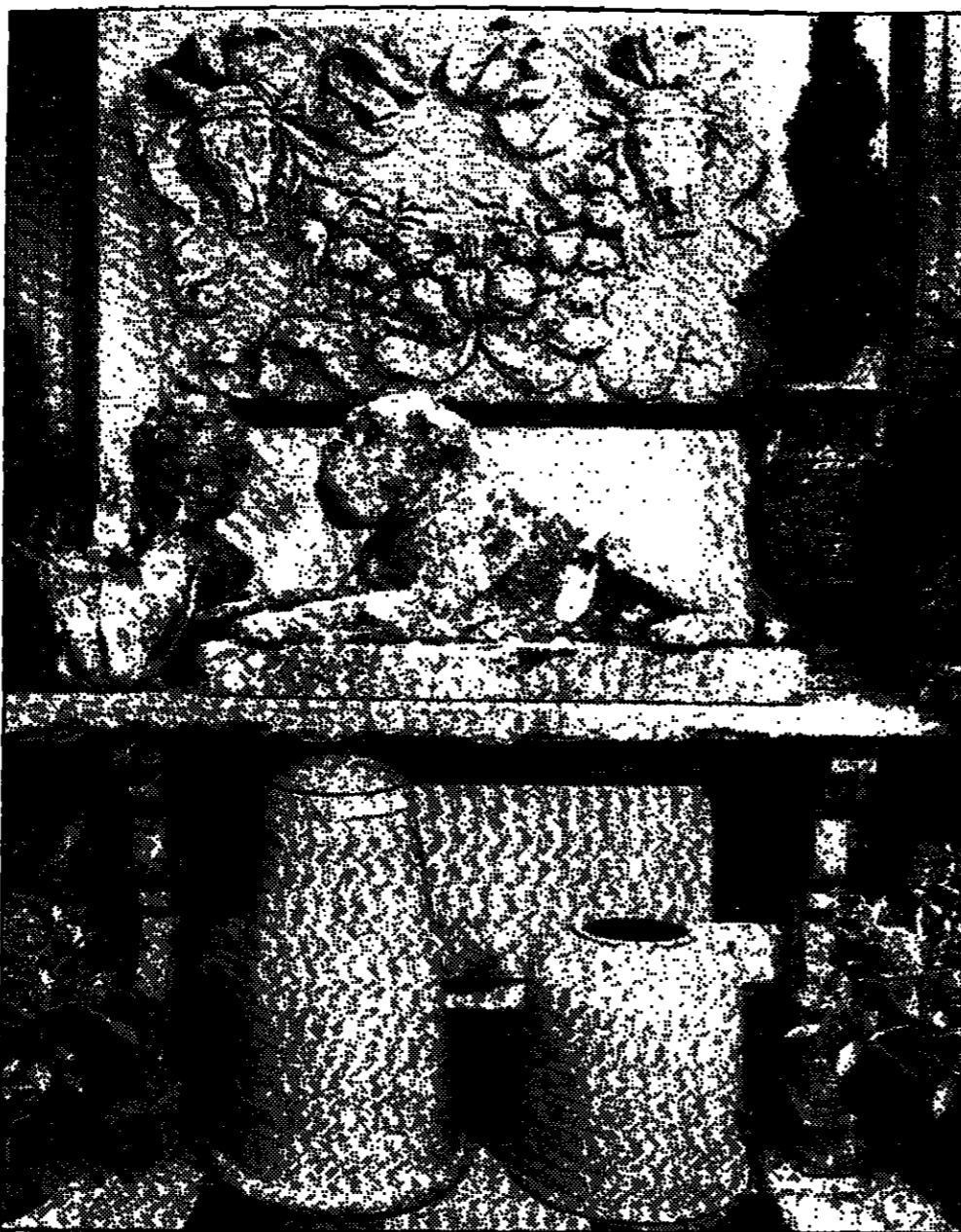
Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including 'Dukakis What About The World' and 'AND 50 YEARS AGO'.

The European Tour ■ 'Museum of Museums'

U.S. Designers: In Search of the Eccentric Antique

By Rita Reif

NEW YORK — Antiques shopping is a year-round, worldwide activity for American interior designers and their clients. They travel to Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Vienna for off-beat and rare objects—preferably something with great style, slight wear and a smidge of patina. Most of the time, however, designers say they head for Paris and London.



Garden and architectural ornaments from Clifton Little Venice.

who also handles period architectural ornaments and furniture at his New York showroom, said he told his clients who want to shop for antiques when traveling abroad, to look for Georgian silver in London.

Counterfeiting of Old Masters Provokes Outrage in Florence

By Mary Davis Suro

FLORENCE — These days, when art scandals can be triggered by the mere mention of the word "copy," there are some critics and curators who are trying to give copies a good name. In fact, counterfeits are glorified at the "Museum of Museums," a collection of 100 commissioned knock-offs of some of the West's most beloved images like da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," Vermeer's "Young Woman at a Casement" and Rembrandt's "Portrait of the Artist as an Old Man."

Stephan," because, as a restorer, he had the necessary technical skills. Yet, despite the wizardry, it is hard to escape the feeling that this is one elaborate practical joke. It is evident in small things, like the captions next to each painting.

French Craftsmanship Is Beginning to Undergo a Timid Renaissance

Continued from page 7

closely linked to the Ministry of Culture's thinking on the ties between economy and culture, and this is beginning to create a less academic attitude in art schools.

the EC, organize exchanges throughout Europe and create scholarships. Abroad, the Ministry of Commerce and Crafts has just completed a first report on the requirements of the American market.

ity, or innovation," said Mr. Vatelot. "What does happen is that artisans will often associate themselves with an artist to complete a work. It is a question of the knowledge they have of techniques and materials."

De Maria Peintures Galerie Lelong 15, rue de Téhéran, Paris 8^e

Garache Peintures Galerie Lelong 14, rue de Téhéran, Paris 8^e

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Handwritten signature or mark at the top center of the page.

New Generation

Ex-Stockbroker Brings an Aggressive Style to Dealing

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK — When the British government withheld an export license for a \$1.3-million work he had bought at a London auction last December, Richard L. Feigen, a high-profile New York dealer in Old Masters, acted quickly.



Richard L. Feigen

The work, a previously misattributed canvas by the 16th-century Italian painter Amalrico Carracci, was in fine shape, and the British government wanted British museums to have a shot at its purchase.

Mr. Feigen got a temporary license to have the canvas cleaned in New York. He then reframed it and will now show it for sale in December at his new gallery in London.

But the price of the Carracci — depicting the Madonna and Child with St. Lucy and St. John the Baptist — is now \$3.5 million. "If a foreign buyer offers that, a British institution will have to meet it," says Mr. Feigen.

He says that the Richard L. Feigen Company, with offices in New York, Chicago and London, has sales of about \$20 million a year, still mainly in the Impressionist, post-Impressionist and 20th-century master fields.

In fact, the New York gallery's broad-ranging inventory, consisting of 350 to 400 works, covers some 700 years, from an early 14th-century painting by Segna da Bonaventura to works by the 20th-century Pop star James Rosenquist, of whom Mr. Feigen is a friend and ardent promoter.

Mr. Feigen devotes more and more attention to Old Masters, and he is now someone to reckon with among the dozen or so international dealers.

increasingly, Britain — laying down stringent laws as to what may be exported.

Yet, the manor houses of the English aristocracy, stocked with art brought back from grand tours of the continent by generations of forebears, are even now a lot that can be profitably tapped by a well-connected persuader — provided he gets there before the very aggressive auction houses.

Mr. Feigen's carefully nurtured relationships with families of noble lineage are helpful in this regard. It is no accident that the two directors of his London company are young Old Etonians: Lawrence Greenough, an American brought up in England, and David Ogilvy, son of the Earl of Airlie. There is — or should be — a difference, he feels, between the reaction of a collector toward a great work of art and that of a dealer.

Art merchants are trying to develop a new clientele.

century fields. "I feel that the paintings I buy have an art historical imperative that makes them not vulnerable to the vagaries of the financial market," he says.

GRACE GLUECK is the chief art critic of The New York Times.

Post-Crash Spending Spree May Be Near an End

Continued from page 7



But there were also some resounding failures, such as an abstract mosaic by Fernand Léger, bought in at \$38,000.

The fact that they stalled repeatedly means that a limit is being reached to which the newcomers are unlikely to make a difference.

It is time to cool it a bit. SOUREN MELIKIAN covers the art markets for the International Herald Tribune.

It is time to cool it a bit.

CALAIS-FRANCE HOTEL des VENTES 24, rue Delarochette, 62100 Tel.: 21 97 33 76

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Advertisement for M. Etienne Libert et Alain Coster, Auctioneers, featuring 'OLD MASTER PAINTINGS' and 'ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS'.

Small text at the bottom of the page, including 'L'HERVÉ DACHY ANTIQUES' and other notices.

Collecting in France

For Paris Galleries, an Eclectic Trend

By Michael Gibson

PARIS—The gradual professional advance of art galleries around Paris tends, in many ways, to resemble the growth of the chambered nautilus.

Paris had their shows in this district and were represented by galleries that, by now, have mostly reached an advanced state of fossilization.

There are exceptions, of course, and there are several Right Bank galleries that represent a lively influence on the contemporary scene.

The Left Bank, mainly the sixth arrondissement, was the place to be. Saint Germain-des-Prés, the haunt of philosophers, literary men and jazz musicians, was an obvious choice and, since new galleries are often launched by impetuous enthusiasts, it may be that the rent was lower too.

Israeli Season Just Beginning

By Michael Gibson

IT IS STILL summer here, an Israeli dealer observed the other day. "The season is only just beginning."

of Modern Art in New York. In a city of 400,000, it draws a surprising half million visitors a year.

works on wood and canvas. All these works have a definite political intent.



Wares on display at an antiques fair in Verneuil.

Finding the Untracked Treasures

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS—Antique-hunting through the countryside in local auctions and village antique shops has always been a particular British passion.

French look are still reasonably priced in France. "There are an enormous amount of objects in France that we consider everyday items that are collectibles to Americans," says Claude Boisgard, president of the French National Association of Paris Auctioneers.

French look are still reasonably priced in France. "There are an enormous amount of objects in France that we consider everyday items that are collectibles to Americans," says Claude Boisgard, president of the French National Association of Paris Auctioneers.

"signs of distress" can lead to lower prices.

Meruelles Acquisitions 88. October 21-December 30. 32 E 57th St., NY 10022. (212) 753-4368.

The Age of Cleopatra. The Art of Late Dynastic & Graeco-Roman Egypt. October 5 - December 30, 1988. Fully illustrated Color Catalog - \$2.00. royal-athena galleries. 53 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. (212) 355-2034.

ZAMANA GALLERY. 1 Cromwell Gardens, SW7. Tel. 01-584 6612. CONTEMPORARY ARTS FROM WESTERN NIGERIA. Until 8 January. Tues.-Sat., 10-5:30; Sun. 12-5:30. LEFEVRE SPECIALISTS IN FINE XIXth & XXth CENTURY PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS BRONZES AND CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS. ALEX REID & LEFEVRE LTD. 30 BRUTON STREET LONDON W1X 8JD. Telephone: 01-493 2107. Telex: 298226. Fax: 01-499-9088.

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GALERIE BESSON. 19 OCTOBER-25 NOVEMBER. 15 ROYAL ARCADE. 28 OLD BOND STREET. LONDON W1X 3HD. 01-491 1706. Tuesday-Friday 10-5.30. Saturday 10-12.30. Monday by appointment. JEAN RAFFERTY, a journalist based in Paris, writes about design and lifestyle. KYBURG LTD. 39 Duke St., St. James's. London SW1. 01-930 9308. Drawn from Nature. An exhibition of Natural History and Botanical Drawings. November 1-30. Mon.-Fri. 10-6; Sat. by appt.

CHRISTIE'S. Property from the Collection of William and Edith Mayer Goetz. Important Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture. Monday, November 14 at 7 p.m. Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolors. Tuesday, November 15 at 11 a.m. Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part I). Tuesday, November 15 at 7 p.m. Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part II). Wednesday, November 16 at 2 p.m. Viewing: November 10-15. Auctions to be held in our galleries at 502 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022. Admission to the evening sales is by ticket only. For further information please contact Michael Findlay or Nancy Whyte (212/546-1171) at Christie's New York or James Roundell (01/839-9060) at Christie's London.

THE PRESENCE OF INGRES. IMPORTANT WORKS BY INGRES, CHASSERIAU, DEGAS, PICASSO, MATISSE AND BALTHUS. NOVEMBER 4-1988-DECEMBER 28. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH ESSAYS BY ROBERT ROSENBLUM AND PIERRE DAIX \$35pp. JAN KRUGIER GALLERY. DIANE UPRIGHT, DIRECTOR. 41 EAST 57TH ST., NY 10022 (212) 755-7288.

IDEAS AND ACTIONS. JOSEPH BEUYS. November 5-December 10, 1988. Illustrated catalogue available. HIRSCHL & ADLER Modern. 851 Madison Avenue. New York, New York 10021. 212 744-6700. FAX 212 737-2614.

BERKELEY SQUARE GALLERY. 23 A BRUTON STREET, LONDON, W1X 7DA. Tel: 01 493 7939. PAINTINGS. SCULPTURE. MASTER PRINTS. BUSINESS ART CONSULTANTS. LYNN CHADWICK. WALKING COUPLE | 1987. H 16 cm. Bronze Edition: 4.

THE CITY OF LONDON ANTIQUES INTERNATIONAL ART FAIR. Barbican Exhibition Halls E.C.2. November 22-27. Open Weekdays 11am-5pm. Saturday 11am-7pm. Sunday 11am-5pm. Admission 25.00 to both days together. Enquiries: 04447 4531 or At the Fair: 01-638 4378.

LEINSTER FINE ART. 3 Clifford St., London W1. 01-497 4834. MIXED SHOW. Until January 31st. Tues.-Fri., 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sat. by appointment. Gimpel Fils. 30 Davies St., London W1. 01-493 2488. Fax: 01-629 5732. ROBERT NATKIN. Recent Paintings. Catalogue available.

William Weston Gallery. 7 Royal Arcade Albemarle St., London W1. OSCAR & PETER JOHNSON LTD. JOHN CHARLTON. Office of the Queen's Bodyguard, 188. Oil on canvas, 18 x 26, 1981. 27 LOWNDEN STREET. LONDON SW1X 8JY. TELEPHONE: 01-226 6484. FAX: 01-823 1687.

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GOLF IN EUROPE

Nine Courses to Challenge Every Kind of Player

The choice in Britain is overwhelming, but few would disagree that Muirfield has all the qualities of a great course, including a fair challenge. It is the home of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, which is recognized as the oldest golf club in existence with continuous records dating back to 1744. The venue of countless British Opens, the battles fought over its ground have been so numerous it would take several volumes to detail. Muirfield gives the feeling it was built with the Earth and its

To choose nine great courses in Europe is no easy task. They must be a challenge to golfers of great or small talent. A joy to play, they must make players think, and reward their thinking. As the famous American golf architect Robert Trent Jones says of his ideal course: "It must be a demanding par and a comfortable bogey."

On the Continent one of the finest links courses is at Falsterbo. On a peninsula in the southernmost corner of Sweden, the course is 300 miles from Stockholm and only 30 miles from Copenhagen. It was laid out as a nine-hole course in 1909, when it also staged Sweden's first international match against its neighbor Copenhagen Golf Club. A further nine holes were added in 1930, making it one of the first eighteen-hole courses in Sweden. No architect could have bettered the beauty that nature provided, but its layout has been used to the utmost advantage to produce a testing course on which each wind change provides a fresh, exhilarating challenge. The views from the 17th across the sound to Denmark and along the shore of Sweden are simply stunning, and the joys of playing such a remote stretch of Northern Europe is something all golfers should experience.



Spain's challenging Torrequebrada course.

From Ballybunion to Quinta do Lago: outstanding links

inviting bunkers planned as penance for those who stray. In 1982, when for the first time the Open was played over 72 holes, Harold Hilton won with a score of 305 with a gutty ball. He won again five years later and, apart from the outstanding American Bobby Jones, no amateur has since held the Open title.

Forty kilometers north of Paris lies elegant Chantilly, now boasting one of the finest courses on the Continent. Cut through an impressive forest, the tranquility of Chantilly and the absence of the modern world present a setting few would challenge aesthetically.

In Germany, the Bernard von Limburger used the 220 acres of the thickly forested Garlstedter Heath to tremendous advantage when he created the Zur Vahr Golf Club's course at Bremen. The tall dense pine trees crowd you from tee to green, forcing long accurate drives

and little need for bunkers which number only 24. Of its 6,405 meters there are six holes of more than 800 meters. Neil Coles, winner of the 1971 German Open, rates it as one of the finest championship courses on the Continent.

The Germans' love of golf also produced the Torrequebrada golf course in Spain. A recreation center including a golf course was planned for the German medical fraternity. Pepe Gancedo, one of the finest Spanish amateur golfers, was engaged to design it. Unfortunately the project ran into financial difficulty and the construction company took it over in the early 1970s. Their bulldozers spent two years lowering hills and filling valleys. The result has been described as one of the most dramatic courses in Europe. Although not a long course, each hole is so memorable it can be recalled in retrospect with ease.

At Zandvoort, in Holland, the Keunemer Club course is about the finest example of a links course available on the Continent. Although Holland is generally thought of as flat, the rolling sand dunes at Kennemer would be a natural setting in the eyes of any golfer.

The Royal Antwerp at Kapellen-

bos, Belgium, is another masterpiece. The oldest club in the country, it was laid out in 1888 and founded by local British settlers. Winding its way through woods of pine and silver birch it is quite level, which can make estimating the distance difficult. The many long par 4's will make even a good golfer use a long iron to the green. The Royal title gives a strong indication of the interest shown in the sport by the Belgian kings, but none could have taken a livelier interest than King Baudouin, who must be the only King ever to represent his country in an international match.

The 36 holes of what must be the finest links area in the world can be found at Ballybunion in Ireland. The old course is such a favorite with Tom Watson he always tries to make time to play it when he comes anywhere near. The new course was designed by Robert Trent Jones. It is so unlike his normal work that no one would connect the two. The high dunes covered with long bent grass can reach heights of up to 90 feet. In the eyes of many, the 36-hole course incorporates what is most probably the best set of par 3's and par 3's to be found anywhere in the world.

Northern Europe lacks winter sunshine, so while these clubs are closing up shop, those in Southern Europe are putting out the welcome mat. Although Spain takes the lion's share of traveling golfers, neighboring Portugal makes a hot second and heading the winter list of favorite courses must be Quinta do Lago. Designed by the late American architect Bill Mitchell, Quinta do Lago is very American in its layout, which is over beautiful undulating land with fairways and greens fringed with umbrella pines. At present 27 holes are in play but a further nine are under construction and will be open by next August. Of all the courses along the Algarve

coast, Quinta must take pride of place; hosting the Portuguese Open brought recognition of its championship caliber.

To golfers the game has no equal in the world of sport. It exposes the weakness of their passions. It can lift their spirits one moment and humiliate them the next. All this

they will bear and much more, including the most appalling weather conditions, as long as they can swing a club. Man's addiction to golf has been known to cost him his business, home and family. Despite even royal proclamations forbidding it, the game has flourished.

—K.H.

Greening the Land: Golf Is the Catalyst

Golf more than any other sport has been the catalyst to turn the dry scrubland of Southern Spain's hinterland into valuable real estate.

Constructing a golf course through the valleys means that slopes that border the fairways become choice home sites, not only for golfers but also for those wishing to be assured of a pleasant view for years to come.

Although Spain is well out front in such developments, others are following suit. Golf architect Cabell Robinson, European Director of the Robert Trent Jones Organization for 18 years, has watched this development from the beginning and is an expert on the subject: "Although the Costa del Sol has always been the leader in this form of development in Europe, France could catch up with them and pass them," he comments. "The golf boom in France has been phenomenal. Up to 300 golf projects are in the pipeline there at the moment. Not all of them are real estate related, but many in the South are and even Robert Trent Jones is constructing his own 54-hole development in Vidauban."

To meet this demand for more courses, large numbers of American golf course architects are descending on Europe. Many of them find work in France, Spain or Portugal; municipalities in Holland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries tend to prefer architects from Britain. Jack Nicklaus has set up shop in Monaco under his European Director Ron Kirby, and there are no indications that his minimum \$1.25 million fee has deterred developers. Director Kirby confirmed that projects for Brussels, Paris, South Kilkenny in Ireland, Fuengirola in Spain and the Gleneagles Hotel group in Scotland are already in the pipeline.

The need for a golf course as a centerpiece has become such a priority with many developers in Southern Spain that good land is now hard to find. What is available is so hilly that reshaping involves considerable earthmoving costs.

Miraflores, one of the most successful developments in Southern Spain,

lies halfway between the towns of Fuengirola and Marbella and already has over 700 homes built and sold. Its Managing Director, Mr. Ole Sigurdson, is convinced that the future of their continual success lies with golf, so he has purchased the majority shares in a course nearing completion next to Miraflores. Mr. Sigurdson says: "Our sales offices throughout Europe all tell me that golf is essential for the future as so many Europeans are taking up the game and have little chance of playing in the winter. We are even building a golf Academy, which is unique on the coast, so new players wishing to take up the game can come along and learn." Miraflores markets its golf club memberships along with its property and reports that this added incentive is already reflected in increased sales.

Farther down the coast between Estepona and Sotogrande a Danish company is constructing Franhouse Golf Course. It will be the only pure golf project on the Costa del Sol. Hoping to attract local property owners who have no golf course connections, shares are being sold at 1,600,000 Pesetas (U.S. \$12,800).

Seve Ballesteros is designing his first golf course on the Costa del Sol, close to the well established Nueva Andalucia complex. Although work has not yet started, contracts have been signed with Wasa, a Swedish company who will be building and promoting the real estate side of this development called Los Arqueros.

The surge in golf development in Southern Spain has long been awaited. The 15 courses that already exist have sold the majority of their property and the courses themselves have become more or less private clubs. The army of winter golfers that used to flood the area has dwindled as green fees have climbed to around \$85.

New developers should note the need for lower green fees if they aim to attract the tour



Miraflores: playing in one's own backyard.

operator selling winter golf packages. Malcolm Green, ex-managing director of Eurogolf (the most successful golf tour operator in Europe) comments: "The present day cost to play golf in Spain has ruined the business and our clients just refused to pay such high green fees." He should know, for during the eighteen years of the company's operation they dealt with over 55,000 golfers.

Apart from Portugal, which mirrors Spain's developments on a smaller scale, the only other country that has golf developments and real estate combined is France, where marketing is aimed primarily at the French. Currently designing four projects in

France, Cabell Robinson explained: "Encouragement in this area is government — or local authority — instigated; this is part private, part state (Societe d'Economie Mixte). The government body will come in, make the necessary studies and put together the whole project, which could include a golf course and all the infrastructure, while the private sector markets the property, repays the government and provides another facility for the community such as a skating rink, library or football field. The government, as such, is not allowed to make money on the venture, just provide the initial means for the project to happen."

K.H.

European Tour Attracting Top Sponsors

Continued from page 12

the Biarritz Open and the prestigious £350,000 Volvo Masters at the Valderrama course at Sotogrande in Southern Spain. Other major changes include Volvo assuming sponsorship of both the PGA Championship at Westworth in May and the Order of Merit, which will carry a bonus pool of £200,000 for the top fifteen players in the rankings at the October 30 finish of the new Volvo Masters.

To be eligible for the £50,000 first prize, players must compete in the Volvo Masters, for which the top 72 in the merit order qualify along with up to eight invitees. One of the most rewarding as-

pects of the sponsors' multi-faceted agreement with the PGA, the Volvo Order of Merit will be golf's major league table in Europe and a perfect climax to the next five seasons.

The Volvo Tour could not have arrived at a more dramatic stage in the development of European golf. "We are approaching the beginning of an historical involvement with the game of golf and setting a stage for the best players in the world to perform on," declared Mr. Carleric Haggstrom, of the Volvo Car Corporation. "The standard of European professional golf has reached exciting new levels and we are naturally very proud to be a significant part of its dynamic development," he said.

The company's Director of Golf, Mel Pyatt, is a professional golfer with wide experience in golf management. Engaged to implement Volvo's planning for the next five years, he stresses that Volvo sees its commitment to the European Tour encompassing the comfort of the spectator, media facilities and the popularity of the game itself. Innovations for spectators include Volvo teaching schools, child care areas for spectators' and players' children will also be set up with qualified staff, an innovation that has already proved very popular at the PGA players tournament and the Volvo Seniors British

Open earlier this year. If there's one thing the Volvo budget will not include, it is appearance money to the few top names in the game. Just how this will effect the stars' appearance at tournaments remains to be seen.

Keith Hewitt

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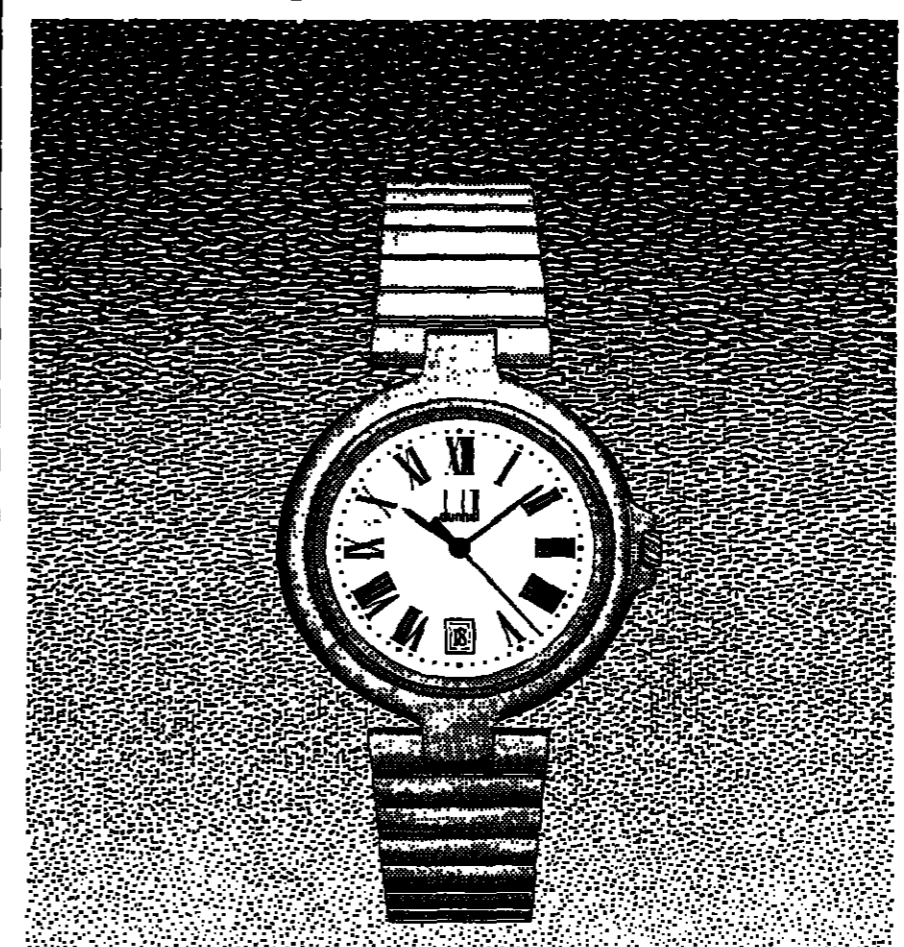
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	170 1/2	169 3/4	170 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	150 1/2	149 3/4	150 1/2	+1/4
GE	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+1/4
AMER	100 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/2	+1/4
DIS	80 1/2	79 3/4	80 1/2	+1/4
INTL	60 1/2	59 3/4	60 1/2	+1/4
WAL	40 1/2	39 3/4	40 1/2	+1/4
AMER	30 1/2	29 3/4	30 1/2	+1/4
AMER	20 1/2	19 3/4	20 1/2	+1/4
AMER	10 1/2	9 3/4	10 1/2	+1/4

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. close	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. close
146,300,000	2,943,170	146,300,000	2,943,170
NYSE adv. prev. close	1,270,000	NYSE adv. prev. close	1,270,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,270,000	NYSE adv. volume	1,270,000
NYSE adv. close	1,270,000	NYSE adv. close	1,270,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,270,000	NYSE adv. volume	1,270,000
NYSE adv. close	1,270,000	NYSE adv. close	1,270,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
152 1/2	151 3/4	152 1/2	+1/4
151 3/4	150 5/8	151 3/4	+1/8
150 5/8	149 3/4	150 5/8	+1/8
149 3/4	148 1/2	149 3/4	+1/4
148 1/2	147 1/4	148 1/2	+1/4
147 1/4	146 1/2	147 1/4	+1/4
146 1/2	145 3/4	146 1/2	+1/4
145 3/4	144 5/8	145 3/4	+1/4
144 5/8	143 3/4	144 5/8	+1/4
143 3/4	142 1/2	143 3/4	+1/4
142 1/2	141 3/4	142 1/2	+1/4
141 3/4	140 5/8	141 3/4	+1/4
140 5/8	139 3/4	140 5/8	+1/4
139 3/4	138 1/2	139 3/4	+1/4
138 1/2	137 1/4	138 1/2	+1/4
137 1/4	136 1/2	137 1/4	+1/4
136 1/2	135 3/4	136 1/2	+1/4
135 3/4	134 5/8	135 3/4	+1/4
134 5/8	133 3/4	134 5/8	+1/4
133 3/4	132 1/2	133 3/4	+1/4
132 1/2	131 3/4	132 1/2	+1/4
131 3/4	130 5/8	131 3/4	+1/4
130 5/8	129 3/4	130 5/8	+1/4
129 3/4	128 1/2	129 3/4	+1/4
128 1/2	127 1/4	128 1/2	+1/4
127 1/4	126 1/2	127 1/4	+1/4
126 1/2	125 3/4	126 1/2	+1/4
125 3/4	124 5/8	125 3/4	+1/4
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83 3/4	82 1/2	83 3/4	+1/4
82 1/2	81 3/4	82 1/2	+1/4
81 3/4	80 5/8	81 3/4	+1/4
80 5/8	79 3/4	80 5/8	+1/4
79 3/4	78 1/2	79 3/4	+1/4
78 1/2	77 1/4	78 1/2	+1/4
77 1/4	76 1/2	77 1/4	+1/4
76 1/2	75 3/4	76 1/2	+1/4
75 3/4	74 5/8	75 3/4	+1/4
74 5/8	73 3/4	74 5/8	+1/4
73 3/4	72 1/2	73 3/4	+1/4
72 1/2	71 3/4	72 1/2	+1/4
71 3/4	70 5/8	71 3/4	+1/4
70 5/8	69 3/4	70 5/8	+1/4
69 3/4	68 1/2	69 3/4	+1/4
68 1/2	67 1/4	68 1/2	+1/4
67 1/4	66 1/2	67 1/4	+1/4
66 1/2	65 3/4	66 1/2	+1/4
65 3/4	64 5/8	65 3/4	+1/4
64 5/8	63 3/4	64 5/8	+1/4
63 3/4	62 1/2	63 3/4	+1/4
62 1/2	61 3/4	62 1/2	+1/4
61 3/4	60 5/8	61 3/4	+1/4
60 5/8	59 3/4	60 5/8	+1/4
59 3/4	58 1/2	59 3/4	+1/4
58 1/2	57 1/4	58 1/2	+1/4
57 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/4	+1/4
56 1/2	55 3/4	56 1/2	+1/4
55 3/4	54 5/8	55 3/4	+1/4
54 5/8	53 3/4	54 5/8	+1/4
53 3/4	52 1/2	53 3/4	+1/4
52 1/2	51 3/4	52 1/2	+1/4
51 3/4	50 5/8	51 3/4	+1/4
50 5/8	49 3/4	50 5/8	+1/4
49 3/4	48 1/2	49 3/4	+1/4
48 1/2	47 1/4	48 1/2	+1/4
47 1/4	46 1/2	47 1/4	+1/4
46 1/2	45 3/4	46 1/2	+1/4
45 3/4	44 5/8	45 3/4	+1/4
44 5/8	43 3/4	44 5/8	+1/4
43 3/4	42 1/2	43 3/4	+1/4
42 1/2	41 3/4	42 1/2	+1/4
41 3/4	40 5/8	41 3/4	+1/4
40 5/8	39 3/4	40 5/8	+1/4
39 3/4	38 1/2	39 3/4	+1/4
38 1/2	37 1/4	38 1/2	+1/4
37 1/4	36 1/2	37 1/4	+1/4
36 1/2	35 3/4	36 1/2	+1/4
35 3/4	34 5/8	35 3/4	+1/4
34 5/8	33 3/4	34 5/8	+1/4
33 3/4	32 1/2	33 3/4	+1/4
32 1/2	31 3/4	32 1/2	+1/4
31 3/4	30 5/8	31 3/4	+1/4
30 5/8	29 3/4	30 5/8	+1/4
29 3/4	28 1/2	29 3/4	+1/4
28 1/2	27 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
27 1/4	26 1/2	27 1/4	+1/4
26 1/2	25 3/4	26 1/2	+1/4
25 3/4	24 5/8	25 3/4	+1/4
24 5/8	23 3/4	24 5/8	+1/4
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22 1/2	21 3/4	22 1/2	+1/4
21 3/4	20 5/8	21 3/4	+1/4
20 5/8	19 3/4	20 5/8	+1/4
19 3/4	18 1/2	19 3/4	+1/4
18 1/2	17 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
17 1/4	16 1/2	17 1/4	+1/4
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9 3/4	8 1/2	9 3/4	+1/4
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7 1/4	6 1/2	7 1/4	+1/4
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2 1/2	1 3/4	2 1/2	+1/4
1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	+1/4
1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+1/4
1 1/4	1 3/8	1 1/4	+1/8
1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	+1/8
1 1/8	1 1/16	1 1/8	+1/16
1 1/16	1 1/32	1 1/16	+1/32
1 1/32	1 1/64	1 1/32	+1/64
1 1/64	1 1/128	1 1/64	+1/128
1 1/128	1 1/256	1 1/128	+1/256
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1 1/4194304	1 1/8388608	1 1/4194304	+1/8388608
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1 1/8589934592	1 1/17179869184	1 1/8589934592	+1/17179869184
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1			

ECONOMIC SCENE

Huge Buyouts May Imperil U.S. Solvency and Stability

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The multibillion-dollar bids for RJR Nabisco, Kraft, Pillsbury and other companies have raised anxieties that the heavily debt-financed takeovers could endanger the solvency of American corporations and the stability of the economy.

How risky is that leveraging for the corporations and their creditors? It is difficult to generalize about the soundness or soundness of particular mergers or leveraged buyouts. Each depends on who is doing the deal, who will manage the future company and its parts; the quality of the assets; whether the assets were really undervalued in the first place; and whether their prices are being bid up to levels that the marketplace will never validate.

There is no doubt that there are some deals that make good sense and others that look like manifestations of a buying mania whose ancestry reaches back to Dutch tulip bulbs and Florida real estate. In one case, the market will presumably sort out which deals are which. But the disaster in the U.S. savings and loan industry is only the latest reminder that folly can affect wide classes of institutions and that the marketplace is not always efficient or rational.

The takeover wave also appears to be causing a widespread reallocation of corporate resources, especially of managerial talent, time and energy. Corporate managers these days must be constantly alert to defend against takeovers, and many are spending time planning their own strategies to buy out stockholders and take their companies private.

John Robson, dean of the Emory University business school and a former chairman of G.D. Searle & Co., the pharmaceutical concern bought three years ago by Monsanto Co., says he worries that management buyouts inherently represent a conflict of interest. But his defenders insist that anything managers do to enhance shareholders' wealth is proper, even if managers themselves benefit richly.

INDEED, a proposed management buyout may be the best way of putting the corporation "into play" and enriching shareholders. After the initial \$17 billion proposal for Nabisco, the Wall Street investment partnership of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts quickly made a \$20.5 billion offer.

Other major Wall Street firms swiftly joined the fray, on one side or the other. Who knows what the ultimate price of Nabisco will be? One can be sure that, in the short run, a tremendous amount of money will be made. Maybe in the long run, too.

However difficult it is to assess the worth of individual leveraged buyouts, there are reasons to worry about the macroeconomic effects of the debt-financed takeover wave. So this week, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, said in a letter to members of the Senate Banking Committee that, like his predecessor, Paul A. Volcker, he has been monitoring the takeover trend and is concerned about the risks not only to the banks but to the economy more broadly.

He said the leveraged buyouts should be examined "under a range of economic and financial circumstances." What he meant was that debt-equity ratios that looked tolerable when the economy was expanding could be disastrous if the economy were to slide into a deep recession.

In this worry that Greenspan has plenty of company, not only among economists but among the bond-rating houses and players

See SCENE, Page 17

Deutsche Controls Klöckner

Bank Considers Role Temporary

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Foundering under heavy oil trading losses, Klöckner & Co. said Friday that it was cutting its capital, receiving a 400 million Deutsche mark (\$226 million) cash transfusion from Deutsche Bank AG and eventually planning to become a public company. The move gives Deutsche Bank complete control of the West German trading concern.

In a joint statement, Klöckner and Deutsche Bank said the bank, through its capital injection, would become the company's sole shareholder. Deutsche Bank is the largest West German commercial bank.

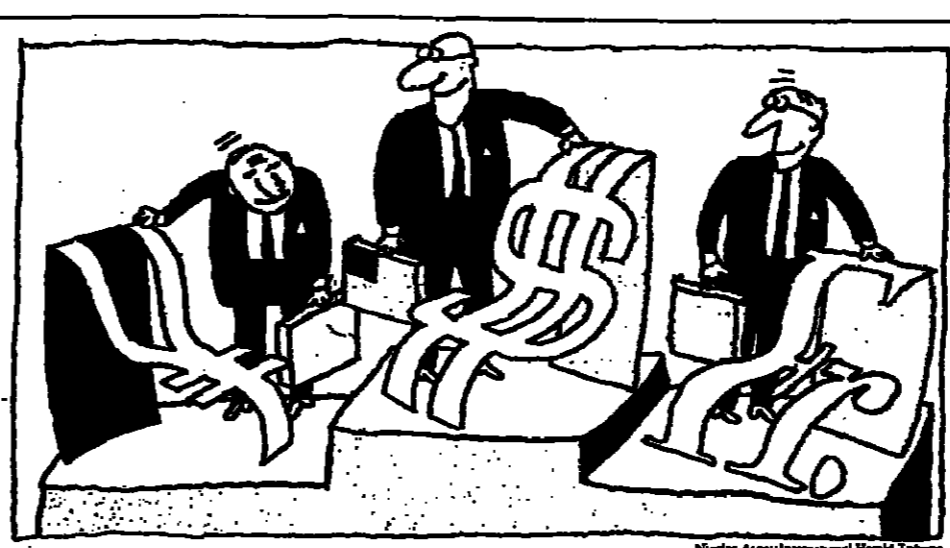
The statement also said "there is no thought of a permanent participation" by Deutsche Bank in Klöckner. A company official said the transformation into a public company could take up to two years. The bank has made no official statement on its planned timing.

Klöckner said it had applied for approval of the changes from West German antitrust authorities.

There are currently no plans by Deutsche Bank or Klöckner to divest the company's stakes in the steelmaker Klöckner-Werke AG or Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, a maker of tractors and heavy equipment, the Klöckner official added. Both companies have been plagued by losses and have received millions of marks from Klöckner in recent years.

More than 90 percent of Klöckner's equity had been held by Peter Klöckner Stiftung, a charitable foundation. The remainder was held by a family foundation and Jörg A. Henle and C. Peter Henle, the grandsons of Peter Henle, the company's founder.

Klöckner said it would hold a shareholders' meeting soon to seek approval of the rescue measures and the transformation into a public limited company. The company said that of the 400 million DM See KLÖCKNER, Page 17



CEOs: Who Gets What, and Where

U.S. Firms Pay Most, Followed by Swiss and Japanese

By Linda Williams
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Chief executives of U.S. companies are the best paid in the world, with those of Swiss companies ranking second in cash pay and Japanese managers third, according to a new survey of top business managers in 20 industrial nations.

A typical chief executive of a U.S. company with sales of \$100 million is paid \$311,000 cash, according to the survey. It was conducted by a unit of the New York management consultant Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby Inc.

That is 19 percent more than the executive's Swiss counterpart, who earns \$261,000, and 45 percent more than Japanese or West German executives.

The Japanese earn \$216,000 on average and the West Germans \$215,000, the survey showed. South Korean executives ranked 20th with \$69,000 on average.

France ranked fifth in total cash compensation. It was followed by Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, Italy and Spain. In the second 10 were Britain, Brazil, Argentina, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sweden, Venezuela, Australia, Mexico and South Korea.

The survey ranked U.S. executives first in cash pay and in total compensation, including bonuses, benefits, long-term incentives and perquisites.

It also found that U.S. executives did better overall in net pay than those in other countries when taxes and other required deductions are considered.

The Towers Perrin survey also looked at the cost of living in the 20 countries and ranked nations according to the goods and services did better overall in net pay than those in other countries when taxes and other required deductions are considered.

Venezuelans, ranked 17th in cash compensation, moved up to second place in purchasing power.

Referring to compensation packages, Chip Thomas, a Los Angeles-based consultant with Sibson Co., a management consulting company, said, "We have found that in the United States they are higher in terms of base salary and bonus opportunities. U.S. executives are more likely to receive stock options than in Europe."

In analyzing total compensation packages, the Towers Perrin survey showed that bonuses and profit-sharing make up 40 percent of executive income in Venezuela, a higher percentage than in any other country.

In the United States, bonuses accounted for 35 percent. The elements in total executive compensation in different countries "are significantly influenced by tax policies and local customs," the survey said.

However, in the United States the high percentage of contribution by bonuses is not related to tax questions but to a different compensation philosophy, management consultants said.

"We have found that U.S. firms have been more progressive in adopting pay for performance as a management philosophy," said Mr. Thomas of Sibson Co.

A Valeo spokesman would not comment on the management group's buyout bid.

However, most analysts expected Valeo to back away from the monthlong battle and cash in on

French Firms Make Defensive Bid for Epéda

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Some of the largest French industrial and financial powers lined up Friday with the management of Epéda-Bertrand Faure to launch a 4.26-billion-franc (\$702 million) defensive bid for the maker of car seats, weapons, luggage and bedding.

The offer, backed by Peugeot SA and the Michelin tire group among others, tops a hostile bid made earlier this month by Valeo SA, the French auto components group, which is effectively controlled by the Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti.

Analysts said the new bid, by a group headed by Pierre Richier, the chairman of Epéda, showed the resolve of French industry to protect its own.

Mr. Richier's consortium, which bid 1,250 francs for each of Epéda's shares, is grouped under Société Gefina, a company controlled by Epéda's financial adviser, Crédit Commercial de France.

Other partners of Gefina are Peugeot; Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin; Compagnie du Midi; the private insurance group; Crédit Agricole; Société Générale; Groupe des Assurances Nationales; and Mutuelle Générale de France.

Details of the arrangements among the backers will not be released before Wednesday, an Epéda spokesman said.

The consortium, in a filing to the French stock exchange authorities, said its offer was conditional on its acceptance by holders of two-thirds of the 3.4 million Epéda shares. The consortium also offered 600 francs each for the 92,495 warrants outstanding.

On Oct. 3, Valeo offered a 6.5 percent convertible bond with a nominal value of 700 francs plus 500 francs cash per Epéda share. The offer covered a minimum of 2 million shares, or 59.5 percent of the stock outstanding.

A Valeo spokesman would not comment on the management group's buyout bid.

However, most analysts expected Valeo to back away from the monthlong battle and cash in on

the new offer. Valeo never declared how many shares of Epéda it held, but analysts believe it had gathered at least 5 percent of the stock before announcing its bid.

Assuming such a stake was purchased at an average price of 750 francs a share, they said, Valeo would make a capital gain of 76.5 million francs by selling its stake to the consortium.

Valeo's stock jumped 25 francs Friday in trading on the Paris Bourse, closing at 630 francs.

Mr. Richier said in a statement that the intent of the management bid was to safeguard Epéda's "integrity and independence." He said the industrial and financial backers "share our moral code on the economic life of a business."

Epéda had feared that Valeo, if successful in its bid, would hold on only to Epéda's car-seat business, and sell off the other activities. Epéda, with about 15,000 employees and with 1987 sales of 6.56 billion francs, also owns the luggage maker Delsey and Luichare SA, a military contractor.

"This can be seen as a defense of French industry in general," said Ian Furnival, analyst with the Phillips & Drew stockbrokerage in London. He speculated that the government was probably behind the new bid.

"The government is terrified that French industry is so fragmented and vulnerable to foreign companies and pseudo-French companies like Valeo," he said.

A Paris analyst said the offer appeared to make little sense industrially for Michelin and none for Peugeot, Renault and Suez. He said the offer was also seen as another attack by the French investment bank Compagnie Financière de Suez against Mr. de Benedetti. The two had squared off in a battle earlier this year for control of Société Générale de Belgique SA of Belgium.

Mr. de Benedetti's French investment arm, Cerus SA, owns 20.8 percent of Valeo.

Surplus Falls in Japan But Outlook Is Gloomy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Japanese current-account surplus fell 10.6 percent in September, to \$7.61 billion, the Finance Ministry said Friday, but prospects for a long-term reduction in the nation's trade surplus were gloomy.

For the month, trade in goods alone was virtually unchanged at \$8.81 billion. Exports rose 14.2 percent, to \$22.69 billion, while imports gained 25.6 percent, to \$13.89 billion.

Analysts in Tokyo saw few surprises in the report. The seasonally adjusted increase in the current account from August was attributed chiefly to an expected drop in Japanese investment in foreign securities, which slipped as the dollar strengthened in July and August.

The current-account is a broad measure of cross-border transfers of goods and services. It comprises trade in merchandise, as well as monetary transfers and invisible trade, such as freight, insurance and tourism.

The jump in exports continued a pattern that was established last year and has been unbroken since then. However, the September rise in exports was at the high end of the range for the year, while import growth was down substantially from a first-quarter peak.

As a consequence, the September

ber report did nothing to allay concerns among economists over the prospect of a more dramatic slowdown or halt in the readjustment process during the fourth quarter.

"I think the adjustment process may be dead," said Kenneth Conrath, a senior economist at DB Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd.

Exports are bulging, as Japanese companies are winning the fight against the strong yen and competing more fiercely overseas, Mr. Conrath said.

"Exports are expanding more than expected," said Hidehiro Iwaki, an economist at the Nomura Research Institute. "Japanese exporters seem to have overcome the 125 yen-to-the-dollar level."

For the six-month period ended in September, the current-account surplus shrank 14.4 percent, to \$37.64 billion from \$43.95 billion.

The merchandise trade surplus narrowed to \$46.36 billion from \$48.02 billion, a preliminary report said. Exports for the period rose 15.2 percent to \$129.48 billion, while imports soared 30.3 percent to \$83.12 billion.

Just after the data were announced, a government official said Japan might not be able to cut its trade surplus in goods for the fiscal year, which ends March 31, to its target of \$81 billion.

(IHT, Reuters, AFP)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and various other currencies like Swiss Franc, Japanese Yen, etc.

Table titled 'Other Dollar Values' showing exchange rates for various currencies like Argentine, Australian, Austrian, etc.

Table titled 'Forward Rates' showing rates for different periods like 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, etc.

Table titled 'Interest Rates' showing rates for various financial instruments like Treasury bills, bonds, etc.

Table titled 'Eurocurrency Deposits' showing rates for different currencies and terms.

Table titled 'Key Money Rates' showing rates for various money market instruments.

Table titled 'Asian Dollar Deposits' showing rates for Asian currencies.

Table titled 'U.S. Money Market Funds' showing performance metrics for various funds.

Table titled 'Gold' showing prices for various gold-related products.

Table titled 'A.M. P.M.' showing market data for various commodities.

Table titled 'Luxembourg, Paris and London official' showing official market data.

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Table showing three columns of numbers for Game 1, Game 2, and Game 3.

Table showing three columns of numbers for Game 4, Game 5, and Game 6.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Stock Gains After Record Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — General Motors Corp. stock rose Friday on the New York Stock Exchange as an analyst changed his recommendation for the largest U.S. automaker and others prepared to revise their forecasts based on GM's stronger than expected third-quarter earnings.

Net Profit Surges at Matra, Which Plans a Bond Issue

PARIS — Matra SA, the recently privatized arms and electronics group, said Friday that net profit for the first half had surged 217 percent to 130 million francs (\$21.4 million) and that it would seek stockholders' approval to issue 2 billion francs worth of bonds.

KLOCKNER: Bank Takes Control of Trading Firm

(Continued from first finance page)
cash infusion, 250 million DM would become nominal capital and 150 million DM would be placed in reserves.

Bell Resources Sells Stake In BHP to Panel of Buyers

MELBOURNE — Bell Resources Ltd. has agreed to sell its 5.5 percent stake in Broken Hill Pty. to buyers arranged by Morgan Stanley International Inc. and J.B. Wore & Son, a Morgan Stanley spokesman said Friday.

Thomson, Philips, Siemens Agree on Microchip Project

PARIS — SGS-Thomson Microelectronics said Friday that it had agreed with NV Philips of the Netherlands and Siemens AG of West Germany to cooperate in the European silicon chip project.

New York Times Co. Selling Cable System

NEW YORK — The New York Times Co. has decided to sell its cable television system, NYT Cable TV, the company said Friday.

Salomon Brothers to Join Shearson in Nabisco Offer

NEW YORK — In a sign that the largest corporate bidding battle in history is about to start, F. Ross Johnson, the chief executive of RJR Nabisco Inc., has announced that Salomon Brothers will join Shearson Lehman Hutton in making an offer for the food and tobacco company.

British Steel Flotation Details

LONDON — The government announced on Friday details of a flotation on Nov. 23 of British Steel Corp. shares, in the largest privatization of a heavy industry since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979.

Domestic Sales Boost Nissan Profit

Operating profit rose 34.9 percent, to 31.6 billion yen, from 23.4 billion yen. Earnings per share were 11.72 yen, up from 10.03 yen.

Mitsubishi Reports Earnings Rose 9% in Fiscal First Half

Mitsubishi Motors, which split from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in 1970, said it had sold 616,923 vehicles in the first half of the fiscal year.

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Dollar Finishes Lower Despite Gains in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower against major foreign currencies on Friday after failing to hold modest gains made in Europe's trading.

"We did not see any other compelling economic news, but the general trend appears to be for a weaker dollar," said Jim Merrill, vice president and foreign-exchange economist with McCarthy, Cissani & Maffei Inc.

The dollar slipped to \$1.7728 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7783 DM on Thursday, and to 125.625 yen from 126.075. The U.S. currency also ended at 1.4938 Swiss francs, compared with 1.4985 francs, and at 6.0358 French francs, compared with 6.0700 francs.

The pound strengthened to \$1.7715, compared with \$1.7675 on Thursday.

Traders said the dollar had advanced above 1.78 DM in Europe on trading on unsubstantiated rumors of Syrian troop movements in Lebanon. The traders also cited the rumors for the gains in precious metals prices. Gold for December delivery finished up \$4.80 an ounce at \$414.90 in New York.

The markets fell back from their highs after the U.S. State Department said there was no evidence of a Syrian troop buildup.

Noting the generally bearish sentiment, Mr. Merrill said: "There is a perception that the U.S. trade position is weakening and a sense that the economy is continuing to throttle back." He added that the foreign-exchange markets believed short-term interest rates might have peaked.

The dollar was also hit by a West German announcement of a small tax breaks for Germans who own government bonds, said Peter van der Meepel, corporate foreign-exchange chief for Deutsche Gesellschaftsbank in New York.

The dollar's fall against the Deutsche mark led the general decline in the currency, he said.

In London trading earlier Friday, the dollar closed stronger

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, and Change. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc, and Pound sterling.

ment said there was no evidence of a Syrian troop buildup.

Both the dollar and gold prices rose in Europe on the reports of potential hostilities in Lebanon. Gold went as high as \$415.75 an ounce in London, but later fell to \$411.35.

"The story just provided a bit of an excuse to trade," said a dealer with a major U.S. bank.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

Taiwan Dollar Hits a High

TAIPEI — The Taiwan dollar gained 10 cents on Friday, the biggest one-day change ever, to settle at a record high of 28.49 to the U.S. dollar, after the United States requested currency talks with Taiwan earlier in the week.

On Monday, the U.S. Treasury assailed Taiwan and South Korea for "pursuing exchange rate policies which prevent effective balance of payments adjustments and provide an unfair competitive advantage."

The Taiwan dollar jumped 8 cents to close at 28.57 to the U.S. dollar on Wednesday, the first trading day after the Treasury report was released, as speculation of a stronger local currency triggered heavy selling of the U.S. dollar.

Another 8-cent rise on Thursday and the 10-cent rise Friday took the currency 45 cents higher than its lowest level this year, 28.04 on Oct. 7. The appreciation is widely expected to last until the end of the year, and many analysts predicted a rate of 28 to the U.S. dollar.

The Taiwan dollar has climbed more than 20 percent against the U.S. currency since September 1985. Textile makers, prominent among industries hurt by the appreciation of the Taiwan dollar, have threatened protests against the "irrational request" by the United States.

U.S. Rejects Petition On Japan Rice Imports

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government rejected on Friday a petition from the American rice industry that could have forced eventual retaliation against Japanese exports unless Tokyo opened its domestic market to U.S. rice.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had assured President Ronald Reagan that Japan was committed to including rice in multilateral trade talks to be held in December in Montreal.

The talks are aimed at reducing farm subsidies and opening up markets. Mr. Yeutter, the top U.S. trade official, said at a news conference that Japan's ban on rice imports was indefensible but that acceptance of the trade complaint would have been counterproductive to progress in global trade talks.

He said he would invite immediate re-submission of the complaint if Japan did not endorse the U.S. aim of rolling back the subsidies and trade barriers at the Montreal meeting.

The petition, filed Sept. 14 by the U.S. Rice Millers Association and the Rice Council for Market Development, asked for an investigation into the Japanese ban on rice imports and urged the imposition of U.S. tariffs and quotas on Japanese exports unless Tokyo allowed foreign producers within four years to supply 10 percent of Japan's domestic demand for rice.

It was the first filed under the Omnibus Trade Act enacted by Congress in August. The new trade law requires retaliation against unfair trade practices within 18 to 24 months if the country accused of the practices refuses to change its policies.

Mr. Yeutter's decision removed Japan's virtual ban on rice imports, which deprives them of potential sales worth more than \$1 billion. Japan, the biggest buyer of U.S. commodities, imported \$7 billion more in farm goods from the United States in 1987 than it sold.

However, Japan ran a trade surplus of more than \$50 billion with the United States last year. The trade representative had rejected a similar petition in 1986. "I concluded two years ago that attempting to eliminate Japan's import restrictions on rice through the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations was more likely to be successful than a section 301 case," Mr. Yeutter said, referring to a trade complaint, "and I still believe that to be the case."

U.S. rice growers and millers say Japan's virtual ban on rice imports violates international trading rules and deprives them of potential sales worth more than \$1 billion. Japan, the biggest buyer of U.S. commodities, imported \$7 billion more in farm goods from the United States in 1987 than it sold.

However, Japan ran a trade surplus of more than \$50 billion with the United States last year. The trade representative had rejected a similar petition in 1986. "I concluded two years ago that attempting to eliminate Japan's import restrictions on rice through the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations was more likely to be successful than a section 301 case," Mr. Yeutter said, referring to a trade complaint, "and I still believe that to be the case."

U.S. and G-7 Allies Reach Crossroads on Policy About the Desired Level of the Dollar

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With less attention than might have been expected, the dollar has fallen sharply in the past three weeks, erasing the gains of the summer rally and suddenly putting the United States and its economic allies on the spot in the currency markets.

The United States and its allies are at a turning point: Either they will decide they are comfortable with the dollar where it is or they will decide they want it to go lower. The slide of the dollar should force a policy signal soon, either through concerted action, such as market intervention to support the dollar, or benign neglect, by just letting it continue to move down.

The decision could set the tone for the dollar for some time to come, especially if Vice President George Bush, the Republican candidate, wins the presidential election and continues the policy of the Reagan administration.

The choice of policy will hinge on what government officials and central bankers conclude is the best course for the dollar to assure a continued decline in the trade deficit. Although the deficit has been narrowing this year, many economists argue that its improvement will stall next year as exports become less competitive.

There has been general agreement that the high-dollar levels reached in the summer rally were detrimental to further progress on the trade deficit because they hurt U.S. exports while encouraging imports.

There is no agreement, however, on the right course to take. Some economists argue that the dollar must move significantly lower to reduce the trade deficit. That would slow imports by making them more expensive and spur exports by making them more competitive abroad.

The sharp decline in the dollar since its

1985 peak is the main reason for the shrinking of the trade deficit this year. But other economists contend that the current levels of around 126 Japanese yen and 1.77-1.78 Deutsche marks to the dollar are adequate for further gains in the trade balance.

Both the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, said this week that the trade deficit could continue to decline with the dollar at those levels. But it is not clear whether this view is a reflection of a policy decision or an effort to avoid setting off a precipitous fall of the dollar by saying publicly just before the election, that it has to decline a lot more.

Mr. Greenspan acknowledged that there were problems with any predictions. "We simply do not know enough to predict when, if ever, the ongoing improvement in our current account will be reversed, even at current exchange rates," he said.

No matter what action is taken, there is risk. If the policy is to let the dollar keep falling, there is the possibility that it could fall further and faster than wanted. That could mean higher inflation, as imports become expensive, and even a recession.

But if the dollar is held where it is, then there is a greater chance that the narrowing of the trade deficit will stall next year, which could start a sharp decline of the dollar then.

Meanwhile, the uncertainty is pushing the dollar lower. "The focal point of the market will be the policy moves," said John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers.

On Thursday, the dollar inched up slightly after unconfirmed rumors of intervention by the Federal Reserve. The Bank of Japan was reported to have bought a small amount of dollars, about \$10 million, but traders did not consider that a mean-

ingful sign. On Friday, the dollar again gained slightly against most currencies.

Since Oct. 7, the dollar has declined about 5.7 percent against the yen and about 4.7 percent against the mark, all but wiping out the gains from the summer's rally, which took the dollar as high as 1.9250 DM and 136.80 yen.

At 125.75 yen at the London close on Friday, the dollar is lower than the pre-rally level of late June. And at 1.7757 DM the dollar is around its pre-rally level.

Some traders and economists now suggest that the Group of Seven industrial nations will consider a change in policy that would let the dollar fall below 1.70 DM and 125 yen. They see the dollar's latest decline as a preference for a weaker dollar.

These levels are thought to be the bottom of the range agreed upon by the G-7, which comprises the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

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BOOKS

AT DEATH'S DOOR

By Robert Barnard. 200 pages. \$15.95. Scribner's / Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

SOMETHING IN THE AIR

By Emma Lathen. 270 pages. \$16.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by John Gross

ROBERT BARNARD'S mystery stories are among the best now being written. In one sense, Barnard is thoroughly contemporary...

His latest book, "At Death's Door," opens with a promising whiff of literary scandal. An old man lies muttering in an upstairs bedroom in a house by the sea...

That was nearly 30 years ago. When she first met Cotterel, Myra was playing Gwendolen in "The Importance of Being Earnest"...

To Roderick and Caroline, a quiet, conscientious couple (he is the headmaster of a school for mentally handicapped children), the affair seems very remote...

The "something in the air" in Emma Lathen's new novel is, in the first instance at least, an airline. Sparrow Flights...

Thatcher has been sorting out financial skulduggery in Emma Lathen's novels since the 1960s. This time he cuts his way through a tangle of blackmail, a proxy battle and some ruthless boardroom politics...

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Fractured Phrases By Charles M. Deber

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- DOWN 10 Shaves a sheep, 11 Style, 12 Beard of grain, 13 R.C., e.g., 14 Play parts, 15 Deli specialties, after seven, 16 Sea songstress, 17 Correct a text, 18 Exams, 29 Hitler's architect, 30 Freud contemporary sultanate, 33 Frome or Allen Lanchester, 39 Yale, 40 At this point in time, 41 German physicist, 42 Baseball's Sparky, 44 Parachute strings, after four, 46 Breed of cattle, 47 Fur piece, 49 Certain U.S. resident, 50 Baby powder, 51 Lasted, 52 Mount in Tasmania, 55 Dig, 57 Wagtail's cousin, 59 Dessert, after four, 60 Caterpillar's hair, 61 Greek portico, 62 Leave, after seven, 63 Half of DCC, 64 American ostriches, 65 Tin Man's plea in Oz film, 67 Type of school, 72 Prof. rank, 75 Dud, 76 Thanksgiving fruit, 77 U.S. Pat. Off., 78 Employ, 80 Coal container.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

Grid solution for the crossword puzzle from the previous issue.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 28

Table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Paris, Tokyo, and Zurich. Includes columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

Table of stock market data for various countries including Toronto, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, and others. Includes columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

WEATHER

Table of weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Scoreboard section with various sports results and a 'MOC' logo.

SPORTS

David Croudip's Cocaine Death: A Mystery Persists

By William C. Rhoden

NEW YORK — About two and a half weeks ago, David Croudip could look at his National Football League career and conclude that it was in the best shape it had ever been in. After five years of bouncing around with five teams, Croudip, 29, had found a niche. He was in his fourth season with the Atlanta Falcons — his longest stint ever with one team — and they had made him the special teams captain, leading some distinction to an otherwise anonymous career as a defensive back.

His private life was less tranquil: he seemed headed for a divorce. But there were positive elements, too. He had been reunited with his father, whom he had not seen in 25 years; and who watched the Falcons practice on Oct. 8 and then play the Los Angeles Rams the next day at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. After that game — a 33-0 loss — Croudip dined with his father, then returned to his apartment with his wife, Holly, who had flown in from San Diego, where she has lived since their separation in January. He also spoke briefly with his oldest sister, Fredia Croudip. "He talked about being happy to meet

our father after all these years," she recalled, "and said that he was looking forward to meeting our two older half-brothers." By sunrise, Croudip was dead. According to medical reports, he was pronounced dead at 3:30 A.M. Monday, Oct. 10, after seizures and heart failure caused by an overdose of cocaine. His wife and daughter were the only people in his apartment with him when he died, according to his father. Friends and teammates said Croudip went out to dinner with his father Sunday evening. Holly Croudip said he was depressed over Sunday's loss, and at some point after returning home fixed himself a drink of fruit juice laced with cocaine. Later, she said, he suffered seizures and she called for an ambulance at 1:56 A.M. Ten minutes later, Croudip was taken to a hospital. Less than 90 minutes later, he was dead. Numerous attempts to reach Holly Croudip in San Diego were unsuccessful. Croudip was the third prominent athlete to die of cocaine intoxication in the

last two years. Len Bias, a University of Maryland basketball player, died June 19, 1986. Don Rogers, a Cleveland Browns defensive back, died eight days later. Headlines over the news of Croudip's death carried a simple message: another athlete gambled with drugs and lost. But in Croudip's case, according to family members, close friends and teammates, that message covered a more complex reality. And, the circumstances of Croudip's death remain unclear. Randy Simpson, the Gwinnett County coroner, believed there were enough uncertainties that, last Friday, he ordered an inquest. "If I had to sign a death certificate right now, I'd say the manner of death is undetermined," he said. "There are a lot of doubts right now and contradictions in Holly Croudip's version of what happened. First, she said that he mixed a cocaine cocktail and that he was suicidal and had said that life was not worth living. The next day, she said she never

made those statements. This woman has not indicated great credibility." Two Gwinnett County police officers are in California seeking to interview Croudip's wife, who has gone into seclusion, and other members of his family. In addition to the suicide statements, Holly Croudip was quoted as saying David was treated in a drug rehabilitation center in 1982. But county police investigators said Wednesday they had not found a center with a record of Croudip. That he was using cocaine recreationally, and overdosed, seems highly unlikely to his close friends, teammates and family. They said that drugs were amenable to Croudip, a so-called health nut who teased teammates about eating junk food, stayed away from red meat, never smoked and seldom took a drink. According to Charles Harrison, the Falcons' team physician, Croudip tested negative on each of the team four drug tests he took and was an unlikely user. "He just does not fit the criteria of a drug user," Harrison said. "There was no

evidence of depression or despondence, and nothing in our records of any prior treatment for substance abuse. This came as a tremendous surprise to us." In college he had been almost obsessed with taking care of his body, according to Vernon Dean, his close friend and roommate at San Diego State. "The guy was really into his body, that's why I'm kind of surprised that something like this would happen," said Dean, a defensive back with the Seattle Seahawks. "I don't know what happened after I left in 1982, but he most definitely wasn't a user when we lived together." Croudip also wanted to compensate for his relatively small size — he was 5 feet, 8 inches (1.72 meters) and 185 pounds (84 kilograms) — by keeping in top shape, according to friends and family members. "My son was not on drugs," said his mother, Josephine Thornton. "He would not defile his body like that. He would have to keep his body in shape because he was small, and he knew that that much cocaine was enough to kill an elephant.

There's more to this than meets the eye. My son suffered a horrible death, and I don't think that he did it." While family members describe Croudip as upbeat, drug-free and easygoing, a close friend, who asked not to be identified, said he wouldn't have been surprised had Croudip contemplated taking his life. "He was so depressed about his situation that he might have taken that much cocaine, knowing what the ultimate result would be," the friend said. Croudip was dissatisfied with the way he had been playing for the Falcons recently. And, according to close friends, including his girlfriend, he was depressed by his estrangement from a 3-year-old daughter, Amy, that his wife told him last year was not his child. "But that's why I know he didn't take his own life," said Paula Werner, who met Croudip and became his girlfriend after he moved to Atlanta. "I saw him when he was at his worst, when he found out that the baby wasn't his. That would have been when he killed himself, not now. I saw a

Saints Against Rams: A Devilish Game

By Thomas George

NEW YORK — No need to tell Jim Mora the importance of the National Football League game Sunday in the Louisiana Superdome between the New Orleans Saints and the Los Angeles Rams. "It's a divisional game," said the Saints' coach, "and to win the division you have to beat divisional opponents." Well, that helps. But the Saints have played only two teams from the National Conference West, losing to the San Francisco 49ers and beating the Atlanta Falcons. The fact is that the first-place Saints, with a 7-1 record, have been facing well against nearly everyone. They have won seven straight games, 16 of their last 18 and are 26-14 since Mora became coach in 1986. Before that, they were 5-11 in 1985 and 7-9 in 1984. With a victory Sunday over the Rams, who are 6-2, Mora can tie Bum Phillips for the most victories by a coach of the Saints. The Saints like their chances. The Rams have lost their last three in the Superdome, including one during last year's strike, and scored one touchdown in those games. New Orleans' rugged defense has produced 20 sacks, while the offense clicks under quarterback Bobby Hebert. Hebert has completed 62.4 percent of his passes for 120 touch-

NFL PREVIEW

downs, with just six passes intercepted. In a season in which many quarterbacks have fallen to injury, Hebert has remained healthy. Complementing Hebert is rookie running back Craig (Ironhead) Heyward, whose 73-yard touchdown run last Sunday against the Los Angeles Raiders is the NFL's longest this season. Las Vegas odds makers have made the Saints 2-point favorites.

National Conference

New York Giants (5-3) at Detroit (2-6) — A rematch of a game the Lions led early and the Giants controlled late to win by 30-10 two Sundays ago. This time, Rusty Hilger starts at quarterback for the Lions, whose No. 1 quarterback, Chuck Long, is injured as well as safety Bennie Blades and fullback James Jones. That won't help a running game that ranks 14th in the conference or a defense that is 5th against the pass. Giants by 7. Minnesota (5-3) at San Francisco

(5-3) — The last time they met last year's playoffs, the Vikings shocked the 49ers and finished victory from the Super Bowl. They again play in Candlestick Park, both two games behind in their divisional races. Featured are two football's most elusive and exciting receivers, the 49ers' Jerry Rice (10 catches, 224 yards, 22.4 yards per catch) and the Vikings' Anthony Carter (34 catches, 5 touchdowns to 17.6 yards a catch) 49ers by 4. Phoenix (4-4) at Dallas (2-6) — Coach Tom Landry is under fire in Dallas after a miserable start and his failure to keep track of the line of scrimmage late in Sunday's loss to the Philadelphia Eagles. The Cardinals lost the first meeting, which was their home opener in Tempe, Arizona, and need this one to keep pace in the tight East race. Cowboys by 4. Atlanta (1-7) at Philadelphia (4-4) — The Eagles have to be happy with a 500 record after playing the Cincinnati Bengals, the Washington Redskins, the Vikings, the Houston Oilers, the Giants and the Cleveland Browns. If there is a break in their schedule, it is it. Eagles by 11. American Conference Pittsburgh (2-6) at New York Jets (4-3-1) — If the Jets can be shredded for 521 yards passing, allow 30 points and still beat the Miami Dolphins, then the Steelers are in trouble. Quarterback Bobby Brister, who has missed three Steeler games with a finger injury, is back to replace Todd Blackledge. Blackledge was 9 of 17 passing for 129 yards in the 39-21 victory last week over the Denver Broncos. Jets by 5. Cleveland (7-1) at Cincinnati (5-3) — This battle of Ohio and for the spoils in the Central Division is always tasty. The Bengals won the first game this season, but Bernie Kosar did not play. He starts Sunday, but the Browns have to be worried by a Bengal offense that has scored most of the team's NFL-leading 236 points. Browns by 3. San Diego (2-6) at Seattle (4-4) — The Seahawks were manhandled in a 31-10 loss to the Rams last week. When their coach, Chuck Knox, said after a 2-0 start (which included a rare season-opening victory at Denver) that two victories did not make a season, he wasn't kidding. The Chargers are tied with the Kansas City Chiefs for the AFC low in points scored (102) and have allowed 169. Seahawks by 8. Kansas City (1-6-1) at Los Angeles Raiders (5-5) — Steve Benetton replaces Jay Schroeder but the Raiders need to change more than quarterbacks. The defense has been burned for 25.8 points a game (45 against Cincinnati). The Chiefs, backing among themselves, have not won in five games. Raiders by 6. Interconference Chicago (7-1) at New England (3-5) — Doug Flutie might have an edge because he watched the Bears' defense in practice and games while with Chicago, but it's a slim edge at best. The Patriots' offense is not as powerful offensively as the 49ers, and Flutie must hope the Bears' No. 1-ranked defense has a mental or physical letdown after its rousing, Monday-night showing against the 49ers. That, however, is not likely. Bears by 5. Washington (5-3) at Houston (5-3) — An excellent matchup between teams capable of executing offensively and defensively with precision. Jerry Glanville, the Oilers' coach, said, "Ten wins will get a team into the playoffs and we will be one of those teams." But he did not predict that one would be against the defending Super Bowl champions, Redskins by 1. Green Bay (2-6) at Buffalo (7-1) — The Bills take a peek at the improved Packers, whose defense, ranked sixth in the conference, has helped the team recover from a 0-5 start. Bills by 7. Miami (4-4) at Tampa Bay (2-6) — Dan Marino must wonder what else he can do after passing for the second-highest single-game yardage total in NFL history, and losing. A repeat performance probably won't be necessary against the Bucs, who have been outstrung by nearly 2-1 in attempts and outgained on the ground by 870 yards to 726. Plus, struggling quarterback Vinny Testaverde hurt his back in the shower this week and will not start for the Bucs. Dolphins by 3. Monday Night Denver (4-4) at Indianapolis (2-6) — The Broncos' receivers will welcome back quarterback John Elway with open arms. But the defense, the NFL's worst against the run at 158 yards per game, will be without leading tackler Karl Mecklenburg against the Colts' Eric Dickerson, the NFL's rushing leader. Colts by 14.

Lot of Fame, Never Again

KINGS MILLS, Ohio — The College Football Hall of Fame inducted three men Thursday night who were all former tackles for the University of Michigan, who were all named Wistert. The brothers Wistert — Albert, 69; Alvin, 73, and Francis, deceased — are a legend in Michigan. In addition to all playing tackle, all wore No. 11 and all were elected All-Americans. Francis, known as Whitey, also pitched one game for the Cincinnati Reds in 1934, got beat, 1-0, by the Chicago Cubs on a seventh-inning home run by Phil Cavaretta and never pitched again in the majors. He quit baseball to pursue law. Albert played nine years with the Philadelphia Eagles, including one NFL championship year. Alvin didn't enter college until age 30, but was voted an all-American at ages 33 and 34. Among them, they fathered seven children — all girls. "The only way another Wistert will get to play football at Michigan is for the game to go co-educational, at which time Albert and I will get into coaching," said Alvin Wistert.



IT'S NOT YOUR NORMAL DESERT SPORT, BUT — Saeed Rashid, 28, who was wearing traditional Arab clothing, waved Friday to spectators on the beach near Abu Dhabi during the preliminary rounds of the United Arab Emirates' water skiing championship.

SIDELINES

Mets Give Johnson New Pact, Raise

NEW YORK (NYT) — The New York Mets ended a year of suspense and speculation Thursday, signing Dave Johnson, whose personality conflict had strained his relationship with general manager Frank Cashen, as manager for three more years with an option for a fourth. Terms were not disclosed, but the team did reportedly become a fat cat as managers go, his salary escalated from \$300,000 to about \$500,000. Johnson has been the most successful manager in the major leagues for five years, winning two Eastern Division titles, one National League pennant, one World Series and 488 games. But this season ended with the Mets losing the playoff to the Los Angeles Dodgers.

For the Record

John Taylor of the Dodgers underwent reconstructive elbow surgery and should be able to pitch again by the middle of next season. (AP) J.R. Reid, North Carolina's all-America basketball forward, suffered a stress fracture of the fifth metatarsal bone in his left foot and was to have surgery Friday. He is expected to miss eight weeks. (AP) The London High Court granted an injunction against the Southwark youth council, clearing the way for Wednesday's world junior light-eight title fight between champion Brian Mitchell of South Africa and a McDonnell of Britain. (AP) Danny Manning, the Los Angeles Clippers' No. 1 draft pick, rejected his team's latest contract offer of \$10 million for five years, which would have made him the highest-paid forward in NBA history. (AP) Bob Lutz shot five-under-par 67 Thursday for a 36-hole tournament record of 129 and a three-shot lead in the Walt Disney World Classic. (AP) Utah quarterback Scott Mitchell set a college passing record of 631 yards in a 56-49 loss to Air Force two weeks ago. The NCAA reported; Illinois' quarterback David Wilson threw for 621 in 1980 against Ohio State. (AP) Bill Shoemaker, who since he began riding in 1949 has won more races in any other jockey, 8,700, said he will retire at the end of next year since he had been unable to gain top mounts in recent months. (LAT) Freshness and Belmont stakes purses; for the last two thoroughbred ple Crown races, have been raised to \$500,000-added for 1989. (AP) Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya, 1987 winner of the New York City Marathon, will not run Nov. 6, citing inadequate physical condition. (AP) Aets Wilsander, forced out of this week's Paris tennis tournament by the said he will play in the Stockholm Open that starts Monday. (UPI) Ytiron Senosa of Brazil won the pole position for Sunday's Japan and Prix. McLaren-Honda teammate Alain Prost of France, with Jean Senosa is dueling for the driver's title, was third fastest. (AP)

Football: A Game Held Hostage by Place Kickers

WASHINGTON Post Service — Poor, pitiable, and currently unemployed Max Zendejas illustrates what a disproportionate influence place kickers exert on football, and how upward emphasis on specialization has subverted the game. Each day place kickers grow less important to the way the game is played, but more important to the final score. When they succeed in making a crucial kick, they absolve the mistakes of everyone else; dropped passes and stupid penalties are forgotten. But when they fail, as Zendejas did last Sunday for the Green Bay Packers against the Washington Redskins in the National Football League, all blame is heaped on them. Zendejas being sacrificially released from the team is a perfect example of the traditional ceremony of scapegoating, in which a goat was literally cast out into the wilderness to atone for the collective sins of the group. The new joke is that the only thing that now can save Michael Dukakis is for Zendejas to sign on with the Bush campaign. This didn't used to happen with place kickers. Perfection wasn't demanded in the era of the multipurpose player. You never heard of Lou Groza, Paul Hornung, George Blanda or Lon Mitchell getting dumped after they missed a critical field goal. And they did miss. "Kickers are much better now; field goal percentages are 20 points higher. Of course your percentage isn't as important as when you make them," said Pat Summerall, who kicked and played end for the New York Giants in the 1950s and '60s. "I missed my share, I'm sure Groza did, too. But because we were players we were more likely to keep our jobs." Precisely. In those days you didn't cut your kicker hastily because you might well have been cutting your left tackle or your quarterback as well. Kickers aren't players anymore. Players hate kickers, and have for 20 years. The resentment coincided with the beginning of specialization, and kickers were the most identifiable example of that specialization. They were short and ridiculously frail looking compared with their beefy teammates. As soccer style became the fashion, many were foreigners who knew nothing about the game. (Not that being foreign-born should disqualify them. Baseball has a rich history of Latin players who speak little English. But in baseball the foreign players have studied every nuance of the game.) All this in combination led to Alex Karras's apocryphal remark about the kicker who sprinted joyfully off the field after an extra point proclaiming, "I kicked a touchdown!" What we insist on calling "soccer" the rest of the world correctly calls "football," because it is dependent on feet. The foot has little to do with American football, being left to two men on a 45-man roster: punters, who regularly must demonstrate athletic skill, and place kickers, who have as much to do with the rest of the team and the essence of the sport as a cow catcher on a modern train. In what other major sport are specialists so separate from the team they play on? In baseball, pinch hitters are asked to bat, a task common to everyone in the game. In basketball, defensive specialists still dribble and, if open, shoot. Hockey goals have to handle the puck. Only place kickers aren't required to do the things their teammates, the real football players, do: They don't run, don't pass, don't catch, don't block and they don't tackle. Their entire function is to score, and in so doing validate or negate the work of 44 others. It's ridiculous that place kickers are this important, that they determine the outcome of so many games when they're so marginal to the actual playing of the game. They don't practice with the rest of the players. They don't have to know the game plan. They just kick. Most try to make themselves full members of the team, but players and coaches hold them at arm's length, viewing them like mineral oil: necessary, but distasteful. Except where a kicker's unassailable skill maintains him on one team long enough to

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

erode any resentment he engenders, he's regarded as frivolous and an interchangeable part. That's why Lindy Infante, after firing Zendejas, can say, "Before the year's over I'm sure he'll be kicking for someone else," and not have to address this question: If that's the case, why don't you keep him? There are 30 guys as good as and as bad as Max Zendejas, so there's no need to forgive him. Boot him. Send in the next clown. Perfection isn't asked of others. A quarterback can claim the receiver instead the coverage. A safety can see the defensive line has to penetrate quicker. Unless a snap is ludicrous, a place kicker can't say a word. What are you talking about holds? We ask you to do one measly thing: Kick the ball and shut up. It's time to return football to the football players by taking place kickers from people already in the game playing a position. Remove the ability to substitute before a field goal attempt. That will eliminate the tie makers and the cross country skiers, because what coach is going to line them up opposite a Richard Dent on the play before the field goal and risk an unnecessary-to-murder rap? If more guards and halfbacks had to kick field goals, there'd be more ball and less foot in the game. If you don't like that, how about subtracting three points for missed field goals? Or not allowing field goals on fourth-and-goal? It's hard to believe whoever invented football did so hoping the game would be held hostage by field goal kickers.

COREBOARD

Table with columns for RANSITION, HOCKEY, and SKETBALL. Includes sub-sections for Baseball, Football, Hockey, and Sketball with various statistics and results.

Irish Can Call The Bowl Shots

WASHINGTON Post Service — The latest scenario for the college football bowl games is this: Notre Dame can have absolutely anything it wants. If the No. 2-ranked Fighting Irish remain unbeaten they apparently will have their pick between the Fiesta Bowl and the Orange Bowl. The decision will come down to which postseason game can offer the closest thing to a national-championship counter. The Fiesta is hoping for a Notre Dame-West Virginia meeting of unbeaten, but apparently likes the Irish (7-0) so much that it would take them even with one or two losses. The Orange Bowl will also take the Irish with a loss, which is its best chance of getting them, since it can't offer an undefeated game. Big Eight Conference favorites Oklahoma and Nebraska each have a loss to the Pac-10 national championship and Rose Bowl contenders, the Sooners to No. 3 Southern California and the Cornhuskers to No. 1 UCLA. The Pac-10 runner-up reportedly is bound for the Sugar Bowl. One game that probably won't take place is a rematch between the Irish and the No. 4 Miami Hurricanes, whom they defeated, 31-30, two weeks ago. The Irish would gain little from playing them again, and have little affection for the Hurricanes. The result is that Miami likely will get whichever bowl offer Notre Dame rejects between the Fiesta and Orange. Coach Lou Holtz has sidestepped questions on the bowls. Asked what the Irish can do to further impress the polls and postseason representatives, he said: "That's like asking me how much my wife is going to spend when she goes shopping. It's completely out of my hands. She has her Ph.D. in shopping."

Tyson and King Announce: 'We're Partners'

Las Vegas — Mike Tyson has become Don King's promotional partner. That development came to light Thursday at the final news conference for the lightweight title bout between Julio Cesar Chavez, the World Boxing Association champion, and Jose Luis Ramirez, the World Boxing Council champion. After Tyson, in a V-neck white T-shirt and blue sweatpants, was introduced from the dais, he told the audience the Chavez-Ramirez card was his first promotional deal. "We're partners," Tyson said of his new business relationship with King. Chuck Minker, executive director of the Nevada Athletic Commission, said that King was the promoter of record for the Chavez-Ramirez bout Saturday. That means that whatever arrangement Tyson has with King would be strictly between them. Tyson declined to reveal details of his business arrangement with King when questioned about it. King said afterward, "Mike has a share of everything." But King declined to discuss the financial particulars of the alliance. "We love each other," King said. "So we're partners. There's nothing to divulge. He's working with me in every fight." Tyson was in high spirits as he helped moderate the proceedings. "It's a great privilege to be associated with these two gentlemen," he said of Chavez and Ramirez. "They'll get paid very well from me. My problem is not money. My problem is I love money." King revealed afterward that Tyson would be doing color commentary for the live telecast of the Chavez-Ramirez bout. Tyson's manager, Bill Cayton, was expected to arrive here Friday to confer with Tyson and King about King's position in Tyson's boxing future. King has said that Tyson has signed a four-year agreement that gives him exclusive promotional rights. Cayton has said that only he as manager has the right to sign such an agreement, and has threatened to file a formal complaint against King with the New York Boxing Commission, or bring action in court. Until the conflict between Cayton and King is resolved, the question of the site and the date of Tyson's next title defense, against Frank Bruno, remains on hold. If their differences can be resolved quickly, the Bruno fight is expected to be shifted from London to the Las Vegas Hilton on Jan. 14.



Tracy Harris Patterson, the adopted son of Floyd Patterson, got a wipe-down from the former heavyweight champion Thursday night in his featherweight bout in New York's Madison Square Garden. He knocked out Mario Gonzalez of Texas in the second round.

POSTCARD

The Arctic Adventurers

By John F. Burns

RESOLUTE BAY, Northwest Territories—If helicopter pilots have a particular nightmare, it is one that features flying low, in fog, over mountains terrain.

But for Ho Linh, a 45-year-old veteran of the South Vietnamese air force, such perils are to be taken in stride, whether they are encountered in the Canadian arctic or in the Pleiku highlands of Vietnam.

Among the chopper pilots who work in the high arctic, with its daily challenge of frigid temperatures and plunging fogs and compasses that cease to work near the magnetic North Pole, Linh is considered without peer.

But to the Vietnamese-born pilot, who flew his family onto the deck of a U.S. Navy ship only hours before Communist forces took Saigon in 1975, the arctic has nothing to daunt him after five long years of combat and being shot down in Vietnam.

"Every pilot has his skills," he said at the close of a day that had him at work for a dozen hours. Myra "Linh" scientists and their press team receive camps on Canada's book-arctic islands, winter called "birds begin moving in by mid-cold and work, an added: "My specialty is good des- tains, bad weather and land- tains, bad weather and land-

What we do in the winter. Many pilots who don't fly in Vietnam can handle this Dame M. It is what we were trained not least of the war."

Centuries, there has been a "lure in the vast, inhospitable s that reach toward the North Where names like Franklin, Peary and Peary have been in- s on maps, there has never been any dearth of bold wayfarers to follow. As in the old American West, something about the ruggedness of the place, and the quick end that awaits those who come ill prepared, molds the character of those who survive.

This year, as for eight years past, Linh was among the few hundred men and women who use the brief season when the arctic emerges from permanent night to build a future in one of the world's last frontiers.

Like many arctic pioneers, they stand, for the most part, on the shoulders of large organizations with the resources to absorb the costs of supporting life and endeavor in a region 2,000 miles (nearly

3,250 kilometers) north of the many population centers of North America. Every now and then, there is a romantic who takes on the arctic wastes alone, an individual who finds fulfillment in the solitude and barrenness that keeps most of humanity away.

One such man is Dr. Russell Morris, a 55-year-old British surgeon, who spent his summers indulging a passion for arctic plants and flowers. For 15 of the last 16 summers, and on and off since 1952, he has trekked alone across the arctic terrain, for weeks at a time, looking for such exotic fauna as Hooker's rock rose and the arctic chockweed. In place of the parks and wind pants of most arctic explorers, he wears a threadbare woolen shirt and the kind of windbreaker favored by British golfers, with boots torn along one seam, no watch, no high-frequency radio and no firearm to ward off polar bears.

But like Linh, he finds little about his exploits surprising. "Am I unusual? Oh, I don't think so," he said at the support camp the Canadian government runs for scientists here. "I mean, there's a Norwegian chap in Greenland who traps foxes, and I believe he goes two years without seeing anybody."

To do challenging things does not always impress the hardy types who make their living in Resolute Bay. The recent history of this community, at the midpoint of the Northwest Passage, is full of Japanese, American and European ad- venturers who sojourned here before setting off for the North Pole, 1,000 miles north, aboard helicopters, motorcycles, skis or hot-air balloons. But projects of this kind mark less of an impression than the gritty, untrumpeted exploits of men like Morris and Linh.

At the camp for the Polar Continental Shelf Project at Resolute Bay, the Canadian government agency that provides aircraft, equipment and food for hundreds of scientists who venture across the polar region each summer, mention of either man brings expressions of admiration and, in the case of Morris, a measure of astonishment.

"We just shake our heads and wonder," said Robert Christie, a 62-year-old geologist who has spent summers leading teams on Ellesmere Island, Canada's last landfall before the pole.

Jessica Lange Is Back, And She's Everywhere

By Myra Forsberg

BALTIMORE — On a frigid fall night in a Maryland suburb called Towson, a cadre of bejeweled partygoers sweeps through a sumptuous Colonial-style manor. But while a few are chatting and sipping their cocktails, most of the sophisticates are staring through the glass-paned doors at an ingenuously lit seated outside. For these giddy postures are actually movie extras, and they are intently watching Jessica Lange and her two young costars, Chris O'Donnell and Charlie Korsmo, waiting for a noisy jumbo jet to pass overhead.

The striking actress, who played the tortured Frances Farmer in "Frances," the vacuous soap-opera star in "Tootsie" and the doomed Patsy Cline in "Sweet Dreams," is bundled up in a coat. As she jokes with her fellow actors, the director Paul Brickman approaches to discuss the scene. Finally, the peppy jet disappears, and Brickman proceeds to shoot another take of his new movie, "Men Don't Leave."

Co-written by the director and Barbara Benedek, "Men Don't Leave" is the third film Lange has worked on in the last year. This returned to location shooting and 6 A.M. makeup calls follows a sabbatical of sorts: After 1982, the actress made only three movies between pregnancies, "Country," "Sweet Dreams" and "Crimes of the Heart." As for Brickman, this is the first project he has directed since his 1983 hit, "Risky Business."

What has brought Brickman and Lange together is a story about a lower-middle-class wife—the mother of two sons—who copes with her husband's accidental death.

Sitting in her trailer between scenes, the Oscar-winning actress reflects on her recent career choices. "I absolutely did not want to do three in a row," she says, referring to "Men Don't Leave" and her two current films: Sam Shepard's "Far North" and Taylor Hackford's "Everybody's All-American." "I mean, I hadn't

worked in so long. But when Sam's film came up, I wanted to do that. And then out of nowhere 'Everybody's All-American' surfaced. I was supposed to do that years ago, so I thought, 'I can't turn that down.' And then I just liked this part in 'Men Don't Leave' so much. The story was something I had never done before. Well, I got over my head."

The 39-year-old actress—who has three children, two by Shepard and one by Mikhail Baryshnikov—missed her family. "The hardest thing is the kids. It just kills me; the other stuff isn't hard—working long hours, doing the whole emotional thing—but being away from my kids gets worse rather than better."

While she cherishes real-life motherhood, playing a single parent with two children in "Men Don't Leave" was not an attraction. "What drew me to the role is that I thought it would be interesting to explore someone who was profoundly lost, and what that truly means. It's been much more emotional than I had anticipated, but it's been great because the part has a comic side, and I always like that. There are a lot of opportunities to take that tragedy and really flip it over, to get into that manic area where it's certainly not happiness or joy. Rather, it's the human spirit striving to break out of that incredible sadness."

While "Men Don't Leave" dissects a widow's grief, "Far North" deals with an idiosyncratic father and daughter. The plot focuses on a career woman who grew up in

Minnesota—where Lange was born—who returns to the far north after her cantankerous father has an accident. Shepard—whom Lange lives with in Virginia—wrote the screenplay and directed.

In the character close to Lange's own personality? "I wouldn't say her personality is, but certainly the circumstances of the character are close to me," she replies. "I mean the fact that the character is from that part of the world and a member of an eccentric family, all of that parallels my life to a degree. But then it goes off on its own tangent completely."

Six weeks after finishing "Far North," Lange stepped onto the set of "Everybody's All-American." "That kind of film doesn't come along often. I went from being a 22-year-old Southern beauty queen—spoiled and self-centered—to a 47-year-old woman who had survived and was making a go of her life. And in the middle, she goes through all these incredible peaks and valleys. One of the challenges was how do you take that 25-year span and make every moment of those transitions believable?"

"Showing a character who has aged and making sure that thread of reality stays throughout. She was about the farthest from me: I listened to a lot of interviews with sorority sisters in the '50s. It was a stretch of the imagination to find that woman's mind. But she doesn't end up like you would expect. She's got a lot of heart and strength, and you don't expect that at first."

"I wanted to create a character who wasn't necessarily likable—especially in the early scenes, she is very narcissistic. But that's all tied up with youth, and part of the thing was to make it believable to me, to find that youth again. To be able to play that and not just indicate it."

For her Southern belle in "Everybody's All-American" and her widow in "Men Don't Leave," she fashioned intricate case histories. The next case history she will formulate will be for Costa-Gavras.

'The thing is you get seduced by a great part, and I always felt each one comes at a particular time in your life.'



Jessica Lange in "Men Don't Leave," her third film this year.

"I'm doing a film with him probably next winter. In that one, I'll play a criminal lawyer. And then I'm either not going to work for a long time, or when I do work again, direct a film or do something on stage."

"I feel like I've got to get away for a while from acting in movies. There have been certain discoveries I've made with my work in the last two or three films: Something has clicked that never clicked before. And it's fascinating because each time the resonances get deeper and deeper. But I also want to try something harder. If it's acting, then I would like to work on stage because it would present a whole different set of problems. And if it's directing, that would be an overwhelming task."

"The thing is you get seduced by a great part, and I always felt each one comes at a particular time in your life, to give you the means to explore areas that are important to delve into. I do think there's some grander order, so you have to be careful what you say no to. But then again I can look back from when I really considered myself an actress—from 'The Postman Always Rings Twice' on—and I never felt like I was wasting time playing any of those roles."

But now, Lange's decisions are influenced by familial obligations. "If I didn't have children, I'd be a much better actress. I wouldn't be so distracted, and I could pour a hundred percent of my energies into it. I'd be doing everything that I could possibly conjure up, just to promote that investigation into what acting is. But I can't do that, so I have to pick and choose real deliberately."

Recalling her mid-'80s hiatus, she smiles. "It allowed me to fill the well. And in these films, I've tapped that resource, and it's time to replenish again."

PEOPLE

International Brigades Honored in Barcelona

Barcelona city officials paid homage Friday to veterans of the International Brigades who fought on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War at a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the departure from the battlefields of Spain. About 300 veterans from 21 nations attended the unveiling of a large polished bronze sculpture "David and Goliath" by New York artist Roy Shifrin. "The movement that resulted in the International Brigades was the first attempt to stop fascism, not so much Franco as Hitler and Mussolini," said Bernard McEneaney, 73, of Manchester, England, who was among 15 British battalion veterans present.

Sigourney Weaver, who plays the late anthropologist Dian Fossey in the movie "Gorillas in the Mist," has started an adopt-a-gorilla campaign that will fund research and anti-poaching efforts begun by Fossey in Africa. The DigiT Foundation named after DigiT, the gorilla Fossey made famous in a National Geographic article, will receive the donations. It sponsors the Karisoke Research Center in Rwanda, which helps researchers of the gorillas and sponsors patrols to destroy poachers' traps. Weaver and Arnold Kluge, the producer of the film, will adopt Maggie, one of the gorillas in the film.

Nelson Mandela and Anatoli Marchenko won the European Parliament's first Sakharov prize for freedom of thought. Mandela was awarded the prize for his stand against apartheid. Marchenko, who spent over 20 years in Russian prisons, died at age 48 last year after a hunger strike. His widow, Larissa Bogozov, will receive the prize, which he won for his book on Andrei Sakharov, the Russian scientist for whom the award is named, has been invited to Strasbourg to present the prizes, but it was unclear whether he would come; the date of the ceremony has not been set.

Martin Scorsese says he is "saddened" by the demonstrations against his film, "The Last Temptation of Christ." In an interview on French television, Scorsese called his film "very religious" and added, "These acts of violence and brutality are absolutely gratuitous."

PERSONAL MESSAGES

"HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR STRAW WINE" has started of Cook No Do No Come out your Vote.

THANK YOU ST. JUDE. IFR.

TO MERO OKAMOTO IN TOKYO last night on your birthday, your friends in Holland + Minnesota.

ROLL ME HAPPY SA. My love, please call Hong Kong.

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